

Willaudet C. Knox  
Boies Penrose  
William E. Crow

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# Senators from Pennsylvania



## Memorial Addresses

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE AND  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE UNITED STATES IN MEMORY OF  
PHILANDER C. KNOX  
BOIES PENROSE  
WILLIAM E. CROW

LATE SENATORS FROM  
PENNSYLVANIA



*Sixty-Seventh Congress*

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE    PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE  
JANUARY 28, 1923                      FEBRUARY 18, 1923



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**Proceedings**  
in the  
**United States Senate**







# Death of Senators from Pennsylvania



## Proceedings in the Senate



### DEATH OF SENATOR KNOX

THURSDAY, *October 13, 1921.*

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to announce to the Senate the sudden and unexpected death of my colleague and our associate, Senator PHILANDER C. KNOX. His taking off is so unexpected, so sudden, and so shocking, so soon after he left the Senate Chamber last evening, apparently in good health and vigor and ready for the great tasks ahead of him, that I have difficulty at this time in adequately expressing my personal grief for the great loss which the Senate and the country have sustained.

He was an illustrious son of Pennsylvania, a man of sterling Americanism, a statesman whose loss at this trying crisis will be irreparable. At a later time I shall hope more fully and adequately to express the sentiments which I feel and the views which I hold as to his standing and record in the annals of America.

I now offer the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

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## MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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The resolutions (S. Res. 152) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That a committee of 17 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the late Senator.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the remains of the dead Senator be removed from Washington to Valley Forge, Pa., for burial in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

The Vice President appointed as the committee under the second resolution Mr. Penrose, Mr. Lodge, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Borah, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Johnson, Mr. New, Mr. Moses, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Williams, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Pittman, and Mr. Shields.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, October 14, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m.



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SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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FRIDAY, *October 14, 1921.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, we meet to-day under the shadow of a great sorrow and our hearts turn instinctively to Thee, the God of all comfort. We thank Thee for the illustrious life, for the splendid devotion, and for the high patriotism that distinguished the deceased, who was such an honor in this assembly, such a benediction in the great political interests of his country, and exerting such an influence that he was a prince among statesmen. While we bow before Thy will this morning we do ask for wisdom so to fulfill the tasks committed to us that when the hour comes for our parting with the things of time and sense we may have the approval of Thy good will.

May the Lord remember the sorrowing household. Be the widow's God and the Father of the fatherless, and all through the shadows may Thy face shine forth and the will of the Lord be recognized. We ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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THURSDAY, *October 20, 1921.*

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting copy of a note from the chargé d'affaires of Italy at this Capital, communicating, on the part of the Royal Italian ambassador, now in Italy, and of the personnel of the Italian Embassy in this city, an expression of their sympathy on the death of Senator KNOX, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, October 19, 1921.*

The Hon. CALVIN COOLIDGE,  
*Vice President of the United States,  
United States Senate.*

SIR: At the request of the chargé d'affaires ad interim of Italy at this Capital, I have the honor to inclose a copy of his note, communicating, on the part of the Royal Italian ambassador, now in Italy, and of the personnel of the Italian Embassy in this city, an expression of their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in view of the death of Senator PHILANDER C. KNOX.

Due acknowledgment has been made of the Italian chargé's note.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
HENRY P. FLETCHER,  
*Acting Secretary.*

(Inclosure: From Italian chargé, October 14, 1921.)

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REGIA AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA,  
*Washington, D. C., October 14, 1921.*

His Excellency the Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: Acting under telegraphic instructions of His Excellency Senator Rolandi Ricci,





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SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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ambassador of Italy, I have the honor to ask you to express in his name and in that of the personnel of the Italian Embassy in Washington to the President of the United States Senate sincere and most heartfelt feelings of sympathy for the unexpected loss of the statesman, the distinguished political leader, and the patriotic and eminent citizen, the late United States Senator PHILANDER C. KNOX.

I am sure to interpret at the same time the feelings of the Italian Government in assuring your excellency that it most deeply shares with your Government in mourning for his premature end.

With assurances of my highest consideration,

I have the honor to remain,

SABETTA,

*Chargé d'Affaires of Italy.*

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DEATH OF SENATOR PENROSE

TUESDAY, *January 3, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, Thou art not only teaching us by the passage of the years the necessity of numbering our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, but Thou art teaching us amid the sadness of separation. In the grief of this hour we come to Thee, asking that Thine own wisdom may be realized, that with confidence in Thine own direction of affairs this mourning company may understand that God reigns even in the councils of the Nation.

We thank Thee for all that has been committed unto this Chamber of large intelligence and great responsibility. We ask that the memories that

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have been now created, in view of what has been accomplished in the days gone by, may come with a sweetness and a tenderness, telling us of duties to be done, of responsibilities to be assumed.

May the God of all comfort be in the shadows of a broken family circle and also minister to the State afflicted, to the Nation sorrowing, and to all directly or indirectly affected by this bereavement. We ask in Christ Jesus' name. Amen.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, it is with a deep sense of personal sorrow that I announce to the Senate the death of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania. I have been long in service with him. He is a friend of many years to me, and I am sure that the grief I feel for his death is shared by all who have known him during his distinguished service in the Senate.

In the absence of his colleague from Pennsylvania, I offer the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary will read the resolutions.

The resolutions (S. Res. 201) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

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SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 4, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, *January 4, 1922.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

THURSDAY, *January 26, 1922.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State informing the Senate of the sympathy expressed by the Italian ambassador to the United States and the Italian Government on the death of Senator BOIES PENROSE. It will be printed in the Record.

The communication is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 24, 1922.*

The VICE PRESIDENT,

*United States Senate.*

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the Senate that in a message, dated January 4, 1922, his excellency, Senator Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian ambassador at Washington, expresses his deep regret at the

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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death of the late Senator BOIES PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, and his and the Italian Government's condolence with the Senate.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.



DEATH OF SENATOR CROW

WEDNESDAY, *August 2, 1922.*

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I rise to announce to the Senate the death of Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late the senior Senator from Pennsylvania. Senator CROW died at his home in Uniontown, in that State, at 10 minutes of 11 this morning.

I venture to believe, Mr. President, that by no Senator was membership in this body more highly prized than by Senator CROW. His long and tragic illness prevented him from rendering to the country and to the Senate the service which he was so well qualified to render. He fought manfully, sir, to regain his health and strength to the end that he might return to his post of duty. It was decreed otherwise, and he has entered into his rest.

I accordingly submit, sir, the following resolutions and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolutions.

The resolutions (S. Res. 329) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.







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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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*Resolved*, That a committee of eight Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The President pro tempore appointed as the committee under the second resolution Mr. Pepper, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Trammell, Mr. Dial, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ernst, and Mr. Norbeck.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, August 3, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, *August 3, 1922.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, in Thee we live and move and have our being. We would bear before Thee this morning a thrice grief-stricken State, and ask Thee to look upon that great Commonwealth in its present sorrow, but especially bear, we beseech Thee, upon Thy gracious heart the widow and the orphans. Be the widow's God and the Father of the fatherless. So help us each to understand that as the days multiply and the duties come and go we are under supreme obligation to the God who continues us in health and

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strength. May we bear nobly and faithfully the tasks committed to us. May we serve Thee with full purpose of soul. To our land in its present complexities of anxiety we beseech Thine own guidance and that righteousness may exalt the Nation. To our President and all related to him as his official family may Thy blessings be imparted. Hear and help us till the day is done and the shadows flee away. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

FRIDAY, *August 11, 1922.*

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Senator CROW an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. William Hamilton Spence, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Uniontown, Pa., which those who heard it think worthy of a place in the Record.

I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

I am never called upon to perform a service like the present one, to do justice to the dead—which is among the highest obligations that devolve upon the living—without feeling that some one who had been far longer and more intimately associated with the deceased could more fittingly voice respect for the character of the departed and more correctly appraise the services he rendered. I would not attempt an account of the career of so prominent a citizen as Senator Crow in the presence of those who have been associated with him in various ways for

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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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almost a lifetime, or presume to analyze the character of one whom so many present are now thinking of even more as a personal friend than as a public character.

My own associations with him were of an entirely personal nature, which naturally has to do with determining one's judgment; but these associations, always affectionate and confidential, were long enough and intimate enough to enable one to discover something of his inner self, the man within the man.

This no subtlety of mind was necessary to discover, for it was frank and obvious.

The time and place of a man's birth, the character and extent of his education, his environment, and inheritances are but incidents and episodes, the arena on which he pursues his purpose, the instruments by which he accomplishes his will. An account of these is valuable in a biography as exhibiting the conditions under which a life pursues its purpose and accomplishes its work; but the most valuable point in every biography lies behind and beneath a man's sayings and doings, in the central and controlling idea of the man himself. He is the real center of interest, his personality.

Personality—that vague, indefinable something that singles out one from the many, establishes distinction, is assertive yet attractive, giving an unmistakable sense of the possessor being all there at every moment and at every point of his contact with people and affairs—one could not but feel that Senator Crow was a personality, a force within himself, compelling and virile, moved more from within than without, daring to think his own thoughts and repose upon his own convictions.

This qualified him for leadership, endowed him with initiative. Leadership came to him as a birthright. Nature intended him to be a leader.

He possessed personal qualities and drew people to him—that, because he was lovable, kindly, and sympathetic.

By these he led quite as much as by special abilities to command, exceptional though these were.

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## MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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His large following was as much personal as partisan, and many drew to him, adhered to him, worked with him in the field of public life because he was the kind of man he was, because he was WILL CROW, winsome, companionable, magnetic, and because his loyalty to those who attached themselves to him need never be matter of doubt.

He had the gift of making friends; and this gift was greatly his strength.

He possessed the instinct to divine how others feel and thought, the genius almost to an uncanny degree to foresee how people would react. He could put himself in their place, think himself into others. And while never losing his own individuality or becoming but an echo or reflection of others, it made others feel they belonged to him and he to them, that their interests were one.

An outstanding quality, universally conceded and generously admired, was his extraordinary freedom from malice. "He reviled not again." He was sensitive, like us all, could be hurt, often was, but the resentment felt could be restrained and the flash of anger not allowed to kindle into the nursed flame of hate. The sun went not down upon his wrath. Impulse was curbed this side of retaliation, and upon many an occasion it was transmuted into an act of favor, converting the antagonist into a friend; a more conciliatory and forgiving spirit we have not known.

And this can but suggest another quality many felt to be a high distinction in him—self-control.

It was not wholly temperamental, for temperamentally he was not phlegmatic; he was alive all through, could flash under provocation like the most sanguine of us; but he learned to bank the inner fire, to silence the call of the blood. Knowing that one is unfit to be intrusted with responsibility, is unable to command the allegiance of others who has not first come to possess and command himself, he schooled himself in that hardest of schools, self-discipline, until self was well in hand, and had developed the power that belongs only to self-restraint. Strange power, is it not, that a man can come to stand above him-

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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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self, to command the uses of his own soul as if two, two in one, himself the commander and the commanded. That power Senator Crow acquired in an eminent degree.

Kindly of disposition by nature, he preferred to be generous and to be attentive to the interests of others, a trait most easily misconstrued, especially in a public man, to be but a means to one's own ambitious ends. But those who knew Senator Crow well and could impartially judge knew that his kindness was not assumed nor motivated by sinister purpose. It was his own disposition functioning naturally. Never too tired to listen to the wants of others, however humble of station, never too busy to make attempt to relieve them.

I alluded to his gift of making friends. To be sure he had enemies, rather antagonists. But what of these he had were not personal but political, incidental to any man in public life. As such they were periodic rather than continuous; and as such were of the most forgetting and forgiving kind. The kind of enmities that were aroused came and went, leaving no rancor behind; for he was a man hard to dislike.

His virtues were his own, were of the fiber of his own manhood. What faults were attributed to him as a public man we shall be ready to say were mainly those of the system, the political environment amid which he worked and aspired.

I think that distinction may frankly and must fairly be made in varying degrees with every one of us.

Every man is himself plus his environment, and it is within and by means of just that environment he must work out his life accomplishments.

It is enough for us to prize and appraise the virtues that another has made his own, that he has fought for and accomplished, and to leave the rest with God, who will doubtless generously sift out the grain from the chaff and credit to us all the equity that our lives have accumulated.

Strong of will, fixed of purpose, and with so much to live for, a future seemingly but begun in a larger way,

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his ambition and dream, a future promising to become national as well as State, it was not easy for him to yield voluntarily to the last clear call.

But, with the grace of God, he fought it out and could say "Thy will be done." When fought out there came to him a peace, a strength not his own, the resignation not of compulsion but of trust in the wisdom of Him to whom no life is fragmentary or unfinished however seemingly foreshortened or brief. At 52 years of age he passed from our midst, dead too soon for himself and for us. But in the Sacred Book we are told that with God the years of man's life, as his acts, are not counted, but weighed.

In conclusion I may say, as an efficient servant of the people in his eminent sphere the Commonwealth owes him its gratitude and an enduring place in its public memory.

It may well be, too, that with no little pride this community may remember it fitted him for and gave him to the Commonwealth, reflecting upon it, as he did, the luster of a record many might envy, and leaving behind in it a vacancy not many can fill.

Mighty always is the hallowing influence of death upon us. His more than most.

In its presence forgotten is every resentment, buried every defect. It causes us to recall the departed only at their best and to bestow upon them only our charity and love.

Well should it induce us to bestow upon the living only our forbearance and aid.

TUESDAY, *August 15, 1922.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unani- mously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.



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SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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WEDNESDAY, *January 10, 1923.*

Mr. PEPPER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate convene on Sunday, January 28, at 11 o'clock a. m., to pay tribute to the life, character, and public service of the late Senators KNOX, PENROSE, and CROW.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUNDAY, *January 28, 1923.*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, Thou hast been our refuge and strength and a very present help in time of trouble. Thou art always accessible to those who seek Thee earnestly in the fullness of Thy grace. Thou art full of comfort to all who in their distress and sorrow turn to Thee. Grant unto us this morning the brightness of Thy countenance, and as we call to mind some who have passed from these scenes of responsibility we pray that such lessons shall be ours that as we fulfill various forms of duty we may be following along the track of those who served their generation by Thy will.

Comfort the sorrowing, filling the vacant places, so as to lighten their darkness; and on the whole range of the outlook of the mourning ones may there be given to them a vision of the life eternal.

Hear us, Father, in the struggle. Hear us in the loneliness. Be with us constantly. And may all

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who are called to high responsibility realize that their duties are to be recognized as under Thine own guidance and for the best interests of the land in which we dwell. Hear and help us. For Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate has convened for the purpose of conducting memorial exercises for PHILANDER C. KNOX, BOIES PENROSE, and WILLIAM E. CROW, former Senators from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The reading of the Journal is first in order.

On request of Mr. Curtis, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, January 23, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I beg to offer the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolutions.

The reading clerk (John C. Crockett) read the following resolutions (S. Res. 422), which were considered by unanimous consent and unani- mously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

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SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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The reading clerk read the following resolutions (S. Res. 423), which were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The reading clerk read the following resolutions (S. Res. 424), which were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.



**Address by Senator Pepper**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

MR. PRESIDENT: Within the brief span of nine months Death three times called his roll in the Senate of the United States, and three Senators from Pennsylvania answered to their names.

They had never faltered in the emergencies of life. Therefore, it was without hesitation that they walked into the cloud that was waiting to envelop them. They were gentlemen unafraid.

It was fitting that Pennsylvania should be represented in this body by such men. They took among their colleagues the place that Pennsylvania has always held among the sisterhood of States.

For years and years the people of that great Commonwealth had enjoyed the comfortable consciousness that their interests in the Senate were safe in the keeping of two such men as Senator KNOX and Senator PENROSE, and the Republicans of the State had always felt sure that their party organization was ready for any storm as long as Senator CROW was on the bridge.

Looking backward, we now realize that there was no quality essential to political leadership which was not possessed in some measure by one or another of these three. All of them were Americans to the core. All were patriots in the best sense of the word. All were believers in party organization as essential to the functioning of the

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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Government. All of them were men of courage and loyalty.

Intellectual power, combined with a clearness of statement and imagination tempered by common sense, were parts of the rich endowment of PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.

Love for people and a singular capacity to understand them and to influence their action were the distinguishing characteristics of WILLIAM EVANS CROW.

Practical wisdom, hatred of cant and hypocrisy, and a mind capacious enough to comprehend the whole life of Pennsylvania made BOIES PENROSE first among his equals.

I shall leave to my colleague [Mr. Reed] the welcome duty of expressing for us both our admiration and regard for Senator KNOX. I can not, however, help referring to the profound satisfaction and pardonable pride with which Pennsylvania reflects that this son of hers was alike a lawyer of distinction, an Attorney General of eminence, a diplomat of sagacity, and a Senator of power.

Senator CROW was a Member of this body for so short a time that comment upon him must be confined to the long course of unconscious preparation for high office which, had he been spared to us, would have made him a useful and acceptable colleague. As far as his term in the Senate is concerned, he was like a trusty lieutenant who steps forward to the place of command when his captain falls and is himself shot down before he has had an opportunity to show what is in him.

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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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Senator CROW was born March 10, 1870, in Fayette County, Pa. The story of his life may be outlined in a single sentence. He was successively a farmer's boy with a wholesome love of the great out of doors; a school-teacher with capacity to inspire devotion on the part of his students; a journalist who knew how to find his way into the minds and hearts of his community; a lawyer whose resourcefulness and energy made him useful to his client and formidable to his adversary; and a political leader who made enthusiasts of his friends and friends of his enemies.

At the age of 25 he was already in politics and seer of his county committee. This was the starting point from which he moved onward and upward, becoming in succession chairman of the same committee and chairman of the State committee.

At 27 he married Adelaide Curry, admired by all as one of the most charming girls of a countryside always noted for the beauty of its women. It was a singularly happy marriage and was blessed with three sons of vigor and promise.

He soon became the acknowledged leader of the party in his county. It was a beneficent but imperious leadership. While it lasted nobody got very far with his political ambitions unless he began by talking it over with CROW.

He was an influential member of the State senate. Successive reelections kept him there till Governor Sproul's appointment carried him into the Senate of the United States.

Senator Crow is said to have farmed more land than any other farmer in Fayette County. At his

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## MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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Chalk Hill farm he assembled one of the finest herds of cattle in the United States. He was the soul of hospitality. All who ever entered his house were eager to enter it again.

Some men have abundant honor away from home and little in their own communities. Not so Senator CROW! I feel quite sure that the members of the delegation which attended his funeral at Uniontown will never forget the unmistakable evidences which they saw on every hand of the feeling of the entire neighborhood for their departed leader. As we listened with reverent attention to the simple and powerful funeral sermon we all realized that Senator CROW had won the richest and rarest of all rewards—the whole-hearted and affectionate regard of those who were best qualified to estimate his worth.

When I turn from Senator CROW to Senator PENROSE I find myself in the presence of a man of widely different type. CROW's hand was out to grasp yours. PENROSE's mind was waiting for you, but physically he held himself aloof. There was an indefinable reserve about him which he maintained when mixing with the humblest and most exalted.

He was a man among men. When in his prime his great stature and strong face made him a marked man in any group. As you watched him moving about among crowds of followers you realized that they were in the mood which moved primitive men to choose their biggest and strongest to be king.



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He came of a good stock and from the outset opportunities of all sorts beckoned him. He was born just as the Civil War was about to break out. He died when the echoes of the World War were rumbling still. Intense activity characterized the years between his birth in 1860 and his death in 1921.

At Harvard he won marked academic distinction. He was recognized as a young man of great promise when he was reading law under Wayne MacVeigh and George Tucker Bispham. Though he made a good beginning in the practice of the law, it was inevitable that he should choose politics as his chiefest interest. He could influence men and make them register his will. His mind was subtle and he liked the process of organization and the interplay of forces necessary to produce political results. He was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives at 24 and two years later to the State Senate. In the first of his three terms he was chosen president pro tempore of the senate. He was a delegate to four national conventions. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania State committee and represented Pennsylvania on the national committee, the chairmanship of which he once declined. He was elected by the legislature to succeed Senator J. Donald Cameron and first took his seat as a United States Senator on March 4, 1897. He was reelected by the legislature in 1903 and 1909 and by the people in 1914 and 1920.

It would be out of place for me to speak in detail of his work in the Senate. Senators Lodge, Warren, and Nelson were already Senators when

he took his seat. All but three or four of the newest Senators served with him—a privilege which I never enjoyed. Mine was the grave responsibility of taking up the work which he laid down.

But during my year of service in this body I have found many evidences of his power. His forceful personality lives on in the memory of his colleagues.

During the days of tariff making I gained a vivid realization of his mastery of that intricate process. He studied Pennsylvania till he entered into the inmost spirit of her people and understood the practical operation of her vast industrial system. They celebrated Penrose Day in Pennsylvania to commemorate his service in framing the tariff of 1909.

During war time his patriotism eclipsed all partisanship. His wide and deep comprehension of problems of finance and taxation made his service invaluable as chairman of the Finance Committee.

I have come to understand as I never understood before how well deserved was the immense influence which he exercised here. It was the result of thoroughness, sanity, sincerity, and strength. There was a world of ideals to which he was a stranger, but at least he was free from the sentimentalism of many who would wallow in political emotion. What he saw he saw clearly. What he saw clearly he judged wisely. His judgments were not abstract conclusions but things to be carried into effect. And nobody knew better than he how to attain his objective.

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As a party leader he has had few equals. Matthew Stanley Quay captured his imagination in youth and left upon him an imprint never effaced. He became in time the umpire in Pennsylvania of most political controversies within the party.

I doubt whether any other man could have discharged so well the duties of Senator while giving as minute attention as he gave to the politics of his own State. There is much that I could tell you of his constant contact with the politics of a city ward, while at the same time he was dealing effectively with great national questions. I have heard him criticized for this. But his critics must not overlook the fact that there is something to be said for the sanity and balance of the Senator who can take thought for the man who gets out the vote in the division while thinking also in terms of continents and hemispheres.

Of his personal characteristics I need hardly speak. To his colleagues they were well known. He was virile and fearless and unaffected. His information was accurate. He never talked unless he knew thoroughly the subject he was talking about. He never took two words to say what could be expressed by one. He had a keen sense of humor. I have heard many amusing anecdotes of his thrusts and parries in the course of debate in the Senate. He was not inaccessible to his humblest constituent, but he had a certain dignity which kept people from taking undue advantage of his accessibility. If he had any affectation it was the affectation of indifference to the finer feelings which actuate human conduct. He would

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laugh at sentiment, but he was capable of deep affection. He had few real intimate friends, but there were many for whose advantage he would gladly have made the sacrifices of friendship. He was slow to give his word but when he gave it he kept it.

BOIES PENROSE possessed a unique combination of qualities. His was an intense individuality. When he answered death's roll call he left a place in the Senate which nobody can fill. The chair in which he sat is here. Others may successively occupy it. But we all agree that there will never be another PENROSE.

Three Senators from Pennsylvania dead within the nine months' span. Three sons for whom the State will long wear mourning. Three loyal Americans who deserved well of the Republic.

May they rest in peace and may light perpetual shine upon them.

**Address by Senator Lodge**  
*Of Massachusetts*

MR. PRESIDENT: Senator KNOX died on the 12th of October, 1921, and Senator PENROSE on January 1, 1922; thus, within the short space of three months, Pennsylvania was deprived of her two eminent Senators and the country and the Senate lost the services of these two distinguished public men. I served with them both during their entire service in the Senate and I may venture to say that both were warm friends of mine for whom I had high personal regard.

I first knew Senator KNOX when he came to Washington to take the position of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet on the 5th of April, 1901. He continued to serve as Attorney General in President Roosevelt's Cabinet until the 1st of July, 1904, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay and was subsequently elected to fill Senator Quay's unexpired term and then the full term of six years. He resigned from the Senate in order to accept the position of Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet on the 4th of March, 1909, and he was again elected to the Senate on the 6th of November, 1916. His public life, therefore, covered a period of a little more than twenty years, but during that time he held two great Cabinet offices and served ten years in the Senate. In all these high and responsible places his service was as distinguished

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as it was varied. One of the leading lawyers of the United States, he brought to the office of the Attorney General every qualification for that most important place, and it so happened that during his tenure he had some questions of unusual difficulty and gravity to deal with, conspicuous among them being the settlement of the title to the Panama Canal and the arrangements to be made with the French company. He was highly successful in all his service as Attorney General.

His other administrative position was the first place in the Cabinet of President Taft, and there he was called upon to deal with our foreign relations and with international questions, an experience which added to his remarkable ability and proficiency as a lawyer an especial mastery of international law and all allied questions. He took a very high position in the Senate from the beginning. He was one of the most trusted and respected Members of the body, and great weight was justly given to his arguments upon any question to which he addressed himself. He was not a frequent speaker, but when he spoke he always commanded the attention not only of the Senate but of the country. He was much more than a lawyer of learning and of the finest training and largest experience, for he was a man who had thought carefully and deeply upon all public questions and especially upon those which concern our relations with the other nations of the earth. In the momentous debate upon the treaty of Versailles he took a leading part, and his discussion of the questions involved and the arguments he

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made, although not numerous, were powerful, lucid, and largely effective. They awakened an interest abroad almost equal to that which was felt by the American people. He always held decided opinions and was a man of the most entire courage physically as well as intellectually and morally. No one could ever have a doubt as to his position or as to his power of defense and attack which went with the assumption of any principle which was under debate. His sudden and untimely death brought with it a great loss to the country and to the Senate, as well as to his own State.

Mr. KNOX and his colleague, as I have said already, were both distinguished and could, I think, be described without exaggeration as remarkable men; but the career of Senator PENROSE was entirely different from that of Senator KNOX, and his chief activities were in other fields. Although a lawyer by profession and a member of the bar, he went at a very early age into politics, and to politics, after he had once entered upon them, he gave his life work. Having held some important State offices, he entered the Senate on the 4th of March, 1897, and there he continued during the rest of his life, a continuous service of 25 years. He was a man of unusual and very real native ability. He stood at the head of his class at Harvard and had an amount of knowledge upon many subjects with which, as he never made any parade of it, he never was sufficiently credited.

When he devoted himself to the work in the Senate, which he did more and more in the later years of his service in that body, he showed very

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marked ability in dealing with all public questions and especially those committed to his care, for by his long service he rose to one of the highest positions in the Senate—the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. He had a mastery of financial questions, especially those connected with the work of that committee, and during the War with Germany, when party lines were effaced, he rendered most admirable service in all the difficult work which came to the Committee on Finance in connection with the revenue and bond legislation. But Senator PENROSE had an especial talent and capacity for political organization; and to the great Republican organization of Pennsylvania, of which he was for so long the head, he gave his time and strength to a degree which interfered with the continuity of his work in the Senate.

The leader of the Pennsylvania Republicans, he naturally entered at a comparatively early date the national field and very soon became a national figure—one of the most powerful men, backed as he was by his own great State, in all national conventions where the fate of the party was to be determined. He was a man of unusual force and, when aroused, of equal energy. Very early in his career we became friends, and our friendship continued unbroken during all the 25 years of service in the Senate. We were both graduates of the same university and, although his graduation was 10 years later than mine, this always constituted a bond between us. His power as a political leader and his capacity as a Senator are, of course, known to all who have any familiarity with the



political history of the country during the past 25 years, but I have sometimes thought that very few people realized some of the other sides of Senator PENROSE's character, for he was naturally both silent and reticent although always frank.

It may be said of all men, and they are not very many, who under our system of government have risen to large political authority as leaders of the party organization in one of the greater States, that one of their conspicuous qualities always is and always must be party fidelity, as well as personal loyalty to friends and supporters. This was very characteristic of Senator PENROSE. A man who had supported him faithfully, no matter how humble his place might be in the politics of the State or the Nation, could always rely on Senator PENROSE's sympathy and kindly help whenever he called upon him. In one word, Senator PENROSE was a loyal friend, and I say that not only out of my own experience but because I knew a good deal of his relations to others. As I have noted, he was a man who had been distinguished in the studies of his youth and of his college days, and therefore had a wider knowledge of many things unconnected with politics than was usually suspected, and to those who were aware of the fact this quality made him a very agreeable companion, for he could talk of many things not included in politics or public questions.

I never could be sure how generally his wit and power of repartee were appreciated. He was by nature and by habit rather taciturn than talkative, but he had the keenest possible sense of humor

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and he gave utterance to it whenever the spirit moved him. His humor was apt to be sardonic, but it was always genuine, and the things he said were wont to be decorated by odd and unusual words not used by most people, but which were always fitting and expressive and gave both color and point to even the most casual remarks. Two years before his death illness came upon him, so severe and so filled with suffering that he was not expected to recover. But, thanks largely to his will power, he rallied and returned to the Senate and took up his work in the Finance Committee, which at that time was exceptionally heavy and laborious. Always sustaining much discomfort, frequently much pain, he went steadily on with an uncomplaining and very complete courage to the end, which came at last quickly and unexpected. He was a gallant figure as, crippled and broken, he faced his future and did his duty with a spirit unconquered by physical suffering. He was a brave man. His death was to me a very serious loss, which could not fail to be the case after a close personal association stretching over 25 years; but a man of such ability and power as he possessed could not be otherwise than a loss also to the Senate, where he served so long, and to the State, which trusted him and followed him for so many years.

**Address by Senator Warren**  
*Of Wyoming*

Mr. PRESIDENT: Never before, I think, has it occurred that a State has lost within a brief period of less than 10 months three such distinguished and useful sons as those to whose memories we wish to pay honor and tributes of love and respect in this meeting to-day.

The great Keystone State has sent many illustrious men to represent her and the interests of the United States in the National Senate; and in the list, in bold relief, stand out the names of PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, BOIES PENROSE, and WILLIAM E. CROW.

I had the privilege and pleasure to be a Member of the Senate during the entire service of each of those three distinguished men.

I wish to speak briefly about my acquaintance with them.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX: A man loved and respected by all who knew him; one whose name and career were familiar to old and young throughout the United States from coast to coast as well as abroad; who was repeatedly mentioned as one suitable for nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States.

My first intimate acquaintance with Mr. KNOX began when he became Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet in 1901, which service was followed by five years in the Senate; then by his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State

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in President Taft's Cabinet in 1909, and later by his election again to the Senate for the term which began March 4, 1917, and which was ended by his most untimely death on October 12, 1921.

His lovable qualities, recognized by all who came in contact with him either socially or officially, and his brilliant mind and devotion to his duties and the causes he espoused, endeared him to all of his colleagues in Congress, and I venture to say that there was never deeper or more universal regret on account of the death of any Member of Congress than was felt when Senator KNOX was called.

BOIES PENROSE: A name that stands out in our contemporary political history as that of an exponent of power, stalwart principles, unswerving and courageous loyalty to his friends and to whatever course of action his conscience indicated as the one rightly to be followed. A man who consistently demonstrated that his life motto was, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." A man who was surrounded by devoted and admiring followers of his political faith, and against whom, in consequence, the shafts of envy were, no doubt, often directed.

We, his colleagues, who were his sincere friends, were cognizant of his power; but it instilled within us only admiration and the desire to benefit from his shrewd sense and keen judgment in matters before this body. His analytical mind and legal training equipped him exceptionally well for his duties here.

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His death on January 1, 1922, at the comparatively early age of 61 years, took from our midst our staunch friend; a unique character; an able man; a useful Senator.

WILLIAM E. CROW, who came to the Senate to complete the unexpired term of Senator KNOX, was our fellow member only a little more than nine months, and unfortunately the mark of physical affliction had already been placed upon him before he joined us here. Therefore we who had not known him in private life were deprived of the privilege of close acquaintance and friendship. He came to us, however, bearing the reputation of a worthy son of Pennsylvania, and we regret that he was taken from us so soon.

Nature decrees that we shall be born, and that we shall die. So perhaps we should rejoice in the fact that our three brother Senators lived and gave such eminent services to their State and country, rather than mourn their death—life's natural sequence.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot] had intended to be present today and to address the Senate, but he has found that it is quite impossible for him to attend because he is absolutely obliged by imperative engagements to remain absent.

**Address by Senator McCumber**  
*Of North Dakota*

Mr. PRESIDENT: The great legal learning, the great ability and sturdy character of Senator KNOX have been so well portrayed, so eloquently presented by other Senators that I feel I could add nothing to what has been said to-day. My acquaintance with Senator CROW was limited to the few days he was associated with us in this Chamber just prior to the time he left us, never to return. I shall, therefore, confine my brief remarks to him with whom I was in daily contact for many years.

Mr. President, the remarkable public career of Senator PENROSE has been and best can be stated by those Senators from his own State, who have been either associated with him or in close touch with all his political activities, and who best understand the genius of his prowess which has been so indelibly impressed upon the political destiny of the State of Pennsylvania ever since he entered the arena, a young and ardent partisan. Mine is the more humble, and yet to me more acceptable, task of paying my heartfelt tribute to his personal character.

For nearly a quarter of a century I knew Senator PENROSE intimately. During the greater part of this time I was associated with him on the Finance Committee of the Senate; and it was in the close and exacting labors imposed upon this com-

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mittee, and in daily contact and discussion of complex problems, and in an atmosphere of partisan political contention, where words were often sharp and criticism often bitter, that I was able to comprehend in all its fullness the sturdy yet generous and always kind and thoughtful character of this great political leader. Calm and unruffled he met every assault upon his position, and with the grace and ease of a trained swordsman he smilingly turned and countered each hostile stroke, never once bending in poise or swerving in affability. Whether within the close walls of his committee or in the forum of the Senate Chamber, he was always a strong and imposing figure.

In council wise and calm in strife,  
Like rock that breasts the ocean wave.

To the general public Senator PENROSE was a Napoleon of politics, whose skill and success in shaping political policies and in organizing his political forces for each successive campaign partook of the stern qualities of a military strategist. The American public saw only the cunning hand and unswerving purpose of the commander, pressing with untiring zeal toward the single goal of partisan victory. His friends and coworkers saw only the generous, sympathetic, and companionable general who never commanded a course but who always made his suggestions and gave his modest advice with such wisdom and clarity that they became the crystallized sentiment and convictions of all his comrades in battle.

Probably no great leader has been less understood by the rank and file of the American public.

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By nature modest and reserved, he never courted applause or raised his voice for gallery approval. The quiet way in which he was laid to rest, without ostentation or public rites, in obedience to his last request, but exemplifies his disdain for notoriety and vainglory. He asked for no encomium other than the good which would result from his labors.

But, Mr. President, no man in any State in this Union could reach or long hold the place occupied by Senator PENROSE by mere force of his political genius, however great. While all must acknowledge his mental acumen and his sound political judgment, his real power came from the heart rather than from the mind. It was through the hearty support of the vast number of his close, warm personal friends throughout his State and the country—friends who cheerfully took upon themselves any task imposed by their leader—that Senator PENROSE was able to dominate the political destiny of his own State and thereby become a great potential factor in the destiny of the whole country. And, Mr. President, that fidelity which was given to Senator PENROSE by all his associates, the depth of affection ever manifested toward him, the unswerving loyalty to his interest, were never born of a mere admiration of his intellectual greatness. Men loved him because of his generous, considerate, and lovable qualities as a man. Men were faithful to him because of his never-ceasing fidelity to them. No man could hold such a host of faithful followers as those who bore his banner aloft to victory on many a desperate political battle ground except he paid the debt of service in



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equally unswerving fidelity. The cause of a friend was always his own cause. And, for friendship sake, no effort was too great, no duty too onerous, for his undertaking.

Though uncompromising in debate, and sometimes caustic in his remarks, back of all was a heart as generous, kind, and sympathetic as ever beat in human breast. He fostered no grudge. He cultivated no spirit of resentment. He saw only the fairer side of his friends and the better impulses of his enemies, if I may use the term "enemies" as applicable to political opponents; for I can hardly imagine how anyone who really knew Senator PENROSE intimately could be an enemy. Those who had the honor of an intimate acquaintance with him ever found him to be the very soul of generosity and good fellowship. Those who had the right to call him by the sacred name of a friend found in that friendship a character as true and sure, as steadfast and reliable, as the mariner's guiding star.

Mr. President, few people knew or ever will know the intense suffering which Senator PENROSE endured during the last two years of his life. Shocked as we were to see upon his return to the Senate after a long period of sickness the giant form so shrunken and emaciated—shocked as we were to note the hollow cheek where pain had written with hand of torture the story of his physical suffering, still only those nearest to him ever learned the real story of those months of intense agony. Few also understood when he returned to his labors the power of will which held him to his task even while the shadow of death hovered over

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him. He never once lost touch with every question, with every important feature of the revenue bill, which during his last days engrossed the attention of his committee. And often as he arose exhausted from his seat after a long session of that committee he found scores of men waiting to discuss with him questions of State and national politics. He heard all with patience and fortitude, and no word of complaint ever came from his lips. If at any time during the long and trying period of committee work, with nerves worn-out and shattered from loss of sleep, he for a moment forgot his old composure, if a petulant or impatient word ever escaped his lips, his generous character was quick in self-reproof.

Mr. President, the great political domination of Senator PENROSE in this world of transient and rapidly changing conditions may soon be forgotten. But his personal influence, that fidelity, that generous indulgence which he impressed upon the minds and hearts of thousands of people, will not die with his death, but will be reflected down the ages, an ever-potential power for good.

No words of ours can thrill the heart once stilled by the icy hand of death. No voice of praise may lure a smile from the lips once chilled. The wreaths we lay, the flowers we plant and water with our tears, distill no fragrance for him who sleeps closely folded in the arms of mother earth. They are but the voice of love, which echoes back a sweet consolation to our own stricken souls. Though dead, our friend will live in our memory and give an added radiance to our own being so long as life shall last.

**Address by Senator Moses**

*Of New Hampshire*

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is a singular circumstance that we should be called upon to commemorate the public service of three Senators from a single State who have passed from among us so closely together as Senators KNOX, PENROSE, and CROW. The last named barely sat with us; and we can well believe, as his remaining colleague [Mr. Pepper] said in announcing his death, that Senator CROW's inability to go forward with his work in this Chamber constituted no small share of the burden which accompanied his long and painful illness.

Senators PENROSE and KNOX, however, wrote large their names in the annals of the Senate, where one of them sat continuously for nearly 25 years and where the other, with divided service, had nearly half that period to his credit.

They were dissimilar, yet alike—dissimilar in physique and habit of mind, but alike in their strong mentality and purpose; dissimilar in tastes and general interests, yet alike in their power of concentration, their persistence, and their unswerving devotion to the principles which they espoused; dissimilar in the course of their pursuits, yet alike in the unflagging diligence with which they followed them. In them, indeed, Pennsylvania possessed an incomparable pair of legislators and representatives, in whose hands the great

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interests of the splendid Commonwealth never suffered. Each possessed and exercised wide authority, one in the field of practical politics and legislation and the other in the realms of law and reasoned argument. Each was a student, each was a scholar; each, though in differing terms, was a statesman.

Others who speak of Senator KNOX to-day speak of him as an associate. It is I alone, Mr. President, of all the body of Senators whose good fortune it was to serve with Mr. KNOX in this Chamber as *inter pares*, who can add to that the privilege of having served under him as a subordinate. Throughout substantially all of his term as Secretary of State I bore my country's commission as a public minister in a foreign capital. My instructions passed under his wise and sagacious hand and bore his signature. My reports went to him. And in addition there grew up between us that correspondence, frank and open, which generally develops between a Secretary of State and a chief of mission at an interesting and perplexing post.

Naturally, sir, I shall not advert in detail either to the official or to the unofficial intimacies which our relationship engendered. But it is entirely pertinent that I should here record my conviction that there has been no Secretary of State, from Jefferson down through the long line, who caused himself to be more fully informed day by day of the intricacies of our foreign relations, or who held himself in a more sympathetic and inviting attitude toward those whose services he dominated, or who received from his subordinates a more gen-

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erous and loyal response of cooperation, or who dealt more frankly with his colleagues in the Cabinet or his collaborators in the Senate than did Mr. KNOX.

At the very inception of his term as Secretary of State there were necessitated a series of negotiations, world-wide in extent and necessarily delicate in their nature, growing out of the discriminatory provisions contained in the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. Secretary KNOX, in an incredibly short space of time and almost wholly by reason of the clarity of his instructions to our diplomatic officers on post, brought these negotiations to a speedy and successful conclusion. Thus, almost immediately he demonstrated himself as having taken to his new and high post those qualities of direct and truthful force which had previously marked him as a member of the bar, as an Attorney General, and as a Senator of the United States. Not to multiply instances, perhaps already well known, I venture to point out, in these days when the Senate is discussing the future of American shipping, that there has existed in Near Eastern waters a no inconsiderable tonnage of merchant marine flying the American flag and profitably employed, which may truthfully be said to have taken the seas under the ægis of an opinion rendered by Secretary KNOX, and which remained protected in its activities by his sterling Americanism voiced in his instructions sent to American ministers and ambassadors in that quarter of the world.

His second retirement from the Cabinet was followed by his second entrance to the Senate; and

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he has so lately gone from us that we can view his work here only in short perspective. But his associated colleagues, and the country, too, I believe, can never err on the side of too great gratitude in summing up his labors during the prolonged struggle which culminated in the rejection of the treaty of Versailles.

He was one of the few Senators whose attention was concentrated not upon the covenant of the League of Nations, about which beat the fluctuating gusts of the tempestuous debate, but upon the provisions of the body of the treaty itself, which he early held to be as the world now sees them—incapable of enforcement and laden with the germs of constant dissension if not of war. It was in the course of this debate that he formulated and proposed the peace resolutions which bear his name, which were adopted by Congress but to which the then President interposed his veto. These resolutions as originally drawn contained a paragraph to which I gave instant and cordial, though as it proved ineffective, support, but in which I thought and still think to have found a formula which if adopted would have prevented much, yes, all of the confusion and chaos which have marked European affairs during the past four years. That paragraph, Mr. President, contained, as I have said, the formula for peace, and it contained much more, in that it stated, unmistakably and by the authority of Congress, a doctrine which America should be proud to uphold, no matter whose name it might bear. Yet, delayed and mutilated though they were, it still

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remains an indubitable fact in American history that it was, the Knox resolutions which at length brought peace to the United States.

The satisfaction of this undertaking was still warm upon him when he left us. And he went from us, Mr. President, in the fullness of his powers, from his seat here to that realm where—

Beyond the loom of the last lone star through open darkness hurled,  
Further than rebel comet dared or hiving star-swarm swirled  
Sits he with those who praise our God for that they served His world.

**Address by Senator Walsh**  
*Of Montana*

MR. PRESIDENT: I venture to say a few words concerning the late Senator KNOX as a lawyer rather than as a statesman.

Of his career at the bar before he entered public life as Attorney General in the Cabinet of President McKinley my knowledge is not sufficiently intimate to permit me to speak in detail. It was understood at the time, by those generally informed, that he had devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession with offices at the city of Pittsburgh for a quarter of a century immediately prior thereto, during which period that city and the region about it underwent an industrial development having no parallel in the history of the world; that in the gigantic controversies incident to that expansion and in the organization and direction of the corporate entities through which it was brought about, his talents were in constant and imperative demand and that they had proven quite equal to the severe test to which they had been thus subjected. It was popularly believed, accordingly, that he would bring to the discharge of his official duties not only a thorough knowledge of the law and skill in advocacy, but, as well, that breadth of view, that ease and confidence in the face of problems of great magnitude enjoyed by few unaccustomed to deal with such.

This estimate so generally accepted, his record in the high office to which he was called fully con-



firmed. It had not yet become a prevalent view that the Attorney General of the United States ought to be, or well might be, a man more distinguished for his administrative abilities than for any lawyerlike attainments; it was expected of him that he should in person present, at least to the Supreme Court, in all the graver cases to which the Government might be a party, the argument on behalf of the people or to lead in such presentation. The traditions which are associated in the public mind with the names of Wirt, Taney, Cushing, Black, Evarts, and Olney still held sway.

His accession to the office was particularly opportune. The public conscience was rising in revolt at the perfectly flagrant disregard of the Sherman Antitrust Act in the world of high finance. It had remained a more or less moribund statute since the decision of the Supreme Court in *Knight v. United States*, believed by those who wished it so, to have pulled the teeth out of the law. Moreover, an unwholesome sentiment had been engendered, or at least prevailed, that the law might well be allowed to fall into innocuous desuetude; that the great captains of industry, then enjoying their heyday, ought not to be hampered in their projects, and that the statute contravened some inexorable law of business growth. At the same time an even more ominous opinion was, from time to time, expressed, and somewhat widely entertained, that it was idle to expect any real restraint through the courts upon the corrupt or illegal transactions of those of great wealth.

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To the rising tide of popular resentment at the orgy of industrial combinations, in apparent defiance of the law, which characterized the closing years of the last century, President Roosevelt made such notable contributions that neither calumny nor political detraction can ever obscure the just fame due him by reason thereof. In clarion tones he declaimed against malefactors of great wealth. He did more. He determined to set the law in motion against them. In his Attorney General, the late Senator KNOX, he had at hand a man pre-eminently fitted for the Herculean task. Tried in many a forensic battle, familiar with the intricacies of corporate organization and finance, moved neither by fear nor ambition, he brought to it a highly trained and marvelously well-balanced mind. It was no ordinary achievement when the darling project of James J. Hill, empire builder, for the consolidation of three great railroad systems, apparently accomplished, was brought to naught through the process of the courts. To the litigation through which this result was attained in all its stages Attorney General KNOX gave his personal attention. He made the argument for the Government before the Supreme Court, and the brief submitted on its behalf bears every evidence of being a product of his superb intellect. The Northern Securities Company case was epoch-making in more senses than one.

Concurrently, with the well-directed efforts of the department to arrest and undo the work of the frenzied financiers, there proceeded a vigorous and determined campaign against the illegal

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appropriations of the public domain, with results quite in contrast with anything theretofore attained in that line. He made it unsafe for rich or poor to pillage the national inheritance and earned the gratitude of those most immediately concerned in the preservation of the same for the orderly development of the public-land States. Relentlessly he pursued the Greene and Gaynor cases, through their international ramifications, until justice was satisfied. His constructive talents as a lawyer were brilliantly exhibited in the negotiations through which the French title to the Panama Canal was acquired and in the legislation through which the Interstate Commerce Commission was made an effective agency for the regulation and control of railroad rates, in connection with which his aid was sought and his valuable assistance publicly acknowledged by Senators interested.

The service rendered by our departed brother as Secretary of State and as a Member of this body confirmed the high opinion the country had formed of him as a lawyer and a statesman from the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office of Attorney General. He was in his element when he essayed to canvass the most serious and profound questions of international and constitutional law. It was an intellectual treat to listen to him dissect such and lay bare the determinative principle involved.

Turn him to any cause of policy,  
The Gordian knot of it he would unloose  
Familiar as his garter.

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He had none of the meretricious arts of the orator, but there was a singular impressiveness in his speech which, with the irresistible logic of his argument and the well-earned reputation he enjoyed as a master of any subject on which he spoke, invariably held the attention of the Senate—a rare tribute to his eloquence. Though somewhat diminutive in stature, he had a remarkably commanding presence not rare in physically small men of unusual intellectual power.

As in the case of Chatham, regret was often expressed that he did not more frequently illumine the dark places in the national pathway. It is well known that he declined official honors of the most tempting character, yet he had one ambition, as I can testify. He once confided to me that he came back to the Senate—finding the pursuit of a private business unsatisfying—from a desire to render some service to the public rather than to end his days in amassing or adding to a private fortune. He was one of the great men of his time whose career adds to the luster of the great body which to-day does honor to his memory. -

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### Address by Senator Nelson *Of Minnesota*

MR. PRESIDENT: All democratic governments are essentially and in their very essence party governments. In such governments it is inevitable, in fact the party system requires, that there should be great political leaders, guides, and managers. Senator PENROSE had the qualifications of a great party manager and a great political leader, and in a parliamentary system of government different from ours he would undoubtedly, as the head of the Republican Party, have been the prime minister.

While I served longer with Senator PENROSE than with Senator KNOX, I never became so intimate with him as I did with Senator KNOX. It was not his fault, but rather mine. I shall therefore leave it to others to pay tribute to the great part he played in the political and legislative life of the Nation, and shall speak more particularly of the distinguished public career and eminent services of Senator KNOX.

Senator KNOX died on the 12th of October, 1921, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. During the comparatively brief span of his life he rendered great and most efficient service to our country in positions of the highest trust. He was Attorney General of the United States from April 5, 1901, until July 5, 1904, three and one-fourth years in all. He was a United States Senator from Penn-

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sylvania for two separate periods; the first from July 1, 1904, to March 4, 1909, nearly five years. The second period extended from November, 1916, to the date of his death, a period of nearly five years. He was Secretary of State from March 4, 1909, until March 5, 1913, four years in all. In short, he was a Cabinet officer for over 7 years and a United States Senator for nearly 10 years—17 years in all in the public service of the Federal Government.

Before he entered the public service he had, by education, training, and practice, based upon mental qualities of the highest order, become a most learned and profound lawyer, one of the foremost in the country, of national reputation. It was my good fortune to be associated with him on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate during his first senatorial period and on the Committee on Rules during his second senatorial period. On account of this association with him I became quite familiar with his great legal ability and his profound knowledge of public affairs.

I remember very well when his nomination for Attorney General was first sent to the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Objections were filed against his confirmation on the ground that he had been the attorney for the so-called "Steel Trust." In respect to those charges he preserved a dignified silence and made no answer. The upshot of the matter, however, was that he was in due course of time confirmed.

As Attorney General he conducted the legal business of the Government with energy and

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ability, and, while it was customary for the Solicitor General to argue most cases in the Supreme Court, I remember very well that in the matter of the noted Northern Securities case he made the argument in the case on behalf of the Government. It was my good fortune to listen to his argument, which was a most powerful and able one, and, as to all important points, he was sustained in his views by the decision of the Supreme Court.

As Secretary of State he demonstrated his wonderful ability, the wide scope of his vision and learning, and his splendid attainments as a diplomat. So comprehensive was his outlook on world affairs and so vigorous his method of handling his country's foreign relations that he proved himself a most worthy successor to Secretary Hay. His state papers were remarkably clear, pertinent, and most effective. Our foreign affairs could not have been in better hands than his.

As a member of this body he proved himself to be one of the leaders. He was an exceedingly clear, incisive, and powerful speaker and debater. He did not indulge in any flimsy subterfuge or mere surplusage, nor was he given to any pyrotechnics. His statements and arguments were most convincing, and were more in line with an argument such as a good lawyer presents to the Supreme Court, rather than the addresses which are ordinarily delivered in this body. When he spoke, he was always listened to with attention. His statement of a case was always so perfect and illuminating that after it was made, there was little occasion for further argument to be made.

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Pennsylvania has had many great and able Senators in this body, but none of them has in any respect outranked Senator KNOX. It often happens that men of great mental ability and high attainments are little inclined to be companionable and agreeable in their associations when off duty. This was not the case with Senator KNOX. He was one of the most genial, sociable, and companionable of men and contact with him was a delight to his associates in the Senate.

While a member of the Cabinet, he was always ready and willing to listen to Senators and Members of the House with attention, and aimed to be helpful. No one could ever say of him that he had any of the qualities that are sometimes ascribed to public officials; that is, that he met others in the guise of an iceberg. He always aimed to be helpful, and if it sometimes happened that Senators were diffident about approaching him on public questions, instead of meeting them in a cold and formal way, he always endeavored to put them on the right track and to guide them as far as he could. In other words, while he strove to do his full duty as a public official, at the same time he made every effort to meet his colleagues in a friendly spirit, with a disposition to help rather than to obstruct.

Few men have ever entered the public service, either in a legislative or an executive capacity, better equipped intellectually and by training and education than Senator KNOX. While his intellectual qualities were of the highest order, his moral sense of right and wrong was equally acute.



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He was morally incapable of taking a dishonest or unjust course either in public or private affairs. He possessed that high standard of character which is the lodestar to success in the public service. His life stands out as a memorial not only of what he wrought and accomplished in the service of our Government, but it also stands out most clearly as a guide to our coming generation of statesmen and public servants.

He was in every respect an able, honest, and fearless public servant, having the welfare of his country always uppermost in his heart and affections. His death was a great loss to his State, his country, and the American people; and we, his associates here in the Senate, because of our intimate relations with him, mourn his loss with the utmost feeling and sincerity. The man and his work, what he wrought and accomplished, together with his sterling character, form a guide which will be an inspiration for future generations.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it is with great regret that I announce that by reason of a sudden illness the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCormick] is unable to be present to-day to address the Senate as he had expected to do; but he had reduced his intended remarks to writing, and, therefore, I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Pepper in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

**Address by Senator McCormick**  
*Of Illinois*

MR. PRESIDENT: It is the sad good fortune of Senators who served with them to be privileged to commemorate in this Chamber the services of the great dead who here rendered their last services to the country. These exercises are no less a consecration of the living than a commemoration of the dead. Here we rededicate the living to the future as we recall the memories not only of those whom to-day we assemble to honor, but of patriots who went before them.

Among the many men who have sat in the Senate of the United States, there are a few whose learning, foresight, courage, and prudence united to distinguish them as statesmen. Such was PHILANDER KNOX. He was a statesman; he was a man; an American whose career typified the quality and the opportunity which we proudly deem characteristic of America and Americans. He fashioned his own career. His talents, his purposes, his character, won for him the true learning which marked him for the jurist he was. A great lawyer, he came into public life as Attorney General for the people of the United States. There are others here and elsewhere who because of their own learning in the law and knowledge of PHILANDER KNOX as a lawyer will dwell upon his legal attainments and his services as Attorney General; but there are some of us who knew better, and therefore the

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more admired, his wisdom in the field of foreign affairs, both as Secretary of State and as a Senator of the United States.

Is it not remarkable that 15 years ago he comprehended, as we all comprehend to-day, the dangers which threatened peace and equal opportunity for commerce in parts of the world as widely separated as eastern Asia and the isthmus between the two Americas? His concern for the integrity of China and the security of Manchuria was a development of the policy of his predecessor, John Hay. In Central America he manifested an active and wise solicitude for the peace, liberty, and prosperity of the people of those small States who have suffered so often and so long from civil disorders. In eastern Asia he pursued a policy, in Central America he inaugurated a policy, both of which in principle our Government follows to-day. His vision, his prudence, his incomparable capacity for profound study and fruitful reflection, were manifested again, and no less strikingly, when he presented to the Senate his analysis of the treaties and his forecast of their economic and political consequences. It would be repugnant to the spirit of this occasion to dwell upon a controversial matter, but it is permissible to recall the grave respect and almost somber attention with which the crowded Senate Chamber listened to that analysis.

It is too soon, perhaps, to appraise at its precise value the part PHILANDER KNOX played in determining the development of our national policy during the fierce controversy in which all of us,

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his colleagues and friends here, had some part ourselves. This we all know: That his judgment was far more determining, his influence far more pervasive, than the country or the world understood. Through those long months of strife he pursued his purpose, unperturbed and imperturbable. No word of bitterness passed his lips. Serene, calm, kindly, affectionate among his fellows here, the true quality of his character was never more manifest than at that time. He held the friendship and the affection of those whom he opposed no less than those who were agreed with him, and gave friendship and affection, measure for measure, in return.

How generous he was; how loyal and unfaltering! He bore success and disappointment with equal calm. He faced the oncoming death, of which he knew and we knew not, as dauntless, smiling, as he had faced the trials of life. God keep his memory living! He was a great American.

**Address by Senator Reed**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. PRESIDENT: The whole Nation felt the passing of the men whose names are to-day upon our lips. Not alone Pennsylvania, but each of her sister States, realized that their death spelt loss for all America. For us now to try, by our single voices, to give adequate expression to that sense of national loss seems wholly impossible. Their lives of conspicuous service, their records in the annals of the Nation, their vivid impression upon the memories of all our people, coupled with the realization of their absence to-day, make a more eloquent appeal than can be made by the tongues of us who mourn them.

Of Senator PENROSE I can tell little that all the world does not already know. His unique position in Pennsylvania and in the Senate, his influence upon both State and National Governments, and his record of public service are in the memory of all Americans. I knew him very slightly and I can not add to what my colleague has so ably said of him as a man and as a devoted servant of his country.

Of Senator KNOX, however, I can speak with far fuller knowledge. He was my father's partner before I was born, and that partnership continued until Mr. KNOX entered public service in President McKinley's Cabinet in 1901. I can speak of him from the standpoint of the awe-stricken small

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boy toward his distinguished neighbor, of the admiring law student toward his preceptor, and of the practicing lawyer toward his illustrious senior.

His mind was a clear window, that neither tinted nor clouded what passed through it. What his mind absorbed came to him without a tinge of illusion, without distortion by prejudice or self-conceit. What thought he expressed was expressed with singular clarity, without affectation, without cant, without reiteration. To the public service he gave the same sanity, the same sincerity, that he gave to his private professional work. He was the very antithesis of the demagogue. The law of his State is the better because he took part in molding it, the Federal law is stronger and more effective because he took part at times in making it and at other times in enforcing it, and the foreign policy of our Nation is wiser because he helped to frame it.

Mr. KNOX was born at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., on May 6, 1853, the son of David S. and Rebecca Page Knox. His father was a banker, his grandfather a Methodist Episcopal minister, and both of them had held the high respect of the community. He studied at the Brownsville schools and at Mount Union College in Ohio, from which he graduated in 1872. While at Mount Union he formed a friendship with William McKinley, who was then district attorney of Stark County, a friendship which lasted until the assassination of President McKinley in 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, Pa., at Pittsburgh in 1875, and having formed a partner-

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ship with James H. Reed, under the name of Knox & Reed, he practiced law continuously until 1901.

His professional skill was remarkable, and long before his appointment as Attorney General he had come to be recognized as one of the ablest forensic lawyers in the United States. His practice was varied and was not confined to any branch of the law. I do not believe that there has ever been at the American bar any lawyer with a more remarkable power of lucid expression of legal principles than PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.

It was natural that President McKinley should have selected Mr. KNOX as his Attorney General, both because of the warm personal friendship that had long existed between them and because of Mr. KNOX's conspicuous position at the American bar; and upon President McKinley's death in the fall of 1901 it was natural that President Roosevelt should have asked Mr. KNOX to remain in the same position.

His accomplishments as Attorney General from 1901 until his resignation in 1904 were remarkable. Through his genius the Government attained a sweeping victory in the National Securities case and thereby galvanized the Sherman antitrust law into real existence. By his ability in analysis was determined the policy on which the United States tried and won the Alaska boundary case, one of the most important international cases in which our country has ever been involved. The acquisition of the Panama Canal from its French owners was wholly carried out under his direction. His

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influence in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, both while he was Attorney General and after he had resigned to accept the Senatorship, was most important.

In June, 1904, Mr. KNOX was appointed United States Senator from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Quay and his appointment was followed by his election for the full term. His service in the Senate was interrupted by President Taft summoning him in 1909 to become Secretary of State, which position he filled with conspicuous distinction until the end of the Taft administration in March, 1913. After three years of respite from public service, Mr. KNOX was again elected to the United States Senate in 1916, where he became and continued until his death to be one of the strongest figures in the Senate. As chairman of the Committee on Rules and as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee his influence in the Senate was very great.

His service was characterized by an utter absence of any effort to cater to a whim of the moment. His gaze never wavered from what he considered to be his country's best interest, and I do not believe that he ever wondered, and I am certain that he never cared, whether at the moment what he did brought popular applause.

Of Senator KNOX's home life it would be presumption for me to speak at length. We can not know and we can with difficulty surmise what his loss has meant to his widow, to his daughter, and to his sons. But we may be sure that through their sorrow shines a great pride in the remembrance of



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the greatness of him whose hands they upheld throughout the long period of his public service.

A member of the Cabinets of three successive Presidents; a Senator of the United States, once appointed and twice elected; a leader of the bar of his native State, Mr. KNOX in his lifetime had high honors heaped upon him; but it can truthfully be said that his service ever outran the rewards that he received; that his record is marked deeply upon the history of our country; and that his loss can not be made good.

I wish now, Mr. President, to speak of another distinguished son of Fayette County, Pa., Senator WILLIAM EVANS CROW, late senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania; and in speaking of him I can only wish that I had greater power of expression and that I could make the Members of this body, who knew him so slightly, realize his ability, his charm, and his remarkable personality as I myself learned them from long acquaintance. If Senator CROW had not been gravely stricken soon after his appointment to the Senate, his brethren here would have learned to know him and admire him as we in Pennsylvania had already learned.

The senatorship had been his ambition for many years, but a cruel fate struck him down almost at the moment when that ambition was attained. If he had been able to serve here as he had served in the senate of Pennsylvania I have no doubt whatever but that he would have attained the same success in the broader field that he had so conspicuously obtained in his home State.

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Senator Crow was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 10, 1870; he was educated in the normal school and at Waynesburg College, and was admitted to the bar of his home county in 1895. He served as assistant district attorney and then as district attorney of that county with great efficiency, and in his private practice rapidly rose to distinction. He was among the leaders at a bar noted for its able members. In 1906 he was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania, and he was reelected in 1910, 1914, and 1918; for two sessions he was president pro tempore of that body, and it was there that his great ability became apparent and he rose to leadership in the counsels of the senate. Not only did he have a sound knowledge of the law and a correct understanding of governmental problems, but he had a mastery of details and an inexhaustible energy that added greatly to his effectiveness. Although he was one of the finest orators that ever sat in the Pennsylvania senate, he seldom made formal speeches.

The charm of his manner struck everyone; he had, to a greater extent than almost any man I have ever known, that faculty of giving kindly attention to the claims of others, when his own mind was overflowing with anxiety, when his brain and nerves were oppressed with pressure of work; in other words, he was never too busy to listen, never too busy to be kindly and patient, never deaf to importunity.

Mr. CROW owned many farms, which he managed with conspicuous success; his cattle, his sheep, and his crops were dear to his heart.

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Whatever his activities, whether in politics at Harrisburg, in the practice of law at Uniontown, or in his farm work at Chalk Hill, he carried into what he was doing the same uncommon ability, the same patience, and the same friendliness. The number of his friends and admirers was legion. His funeral, which took place from his country home on August 7, 1922, was one of the most remarkable outpourings of friends from all parts of Pennsylvania and elsewhere that has ever been seen.

I will not try in my own words to epitomize Senator CROW's character, because I feel that no effort of mine could equal the glowing eloquence of the Senator's friend, Dr. William Hamilton Spence, who spoke at his funeral. From Doctor Spence's beautiful tribute I take these sentences:

Personality—that vague, indefinable something that singles out one from the many, establishes distinction, is assertive yet attractive, giving an unmistakable sense of the possessor being all there at every moment and at every point of his contact with people and affairs—one could not but feel that Senator CROW was a personality, a force within himself, compelling and virile, moved more from within than without, daring to think his own thoughts and repose upon his own convictions.

This qualified him for leadership, endowed him with initiative. Leadership came to him as a birthright. Nature intended him to be a leader.

He possessed personal qualities and drew people to him—that, because he was lovable, kindly, and sympathetic.

By these he led quite as much as by special abilities to command, exceptional though these were.

Kindly of disposition by nature, he preferred to be generous and to be attentive to the interests of others, a trait

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most easily misconstrued, especially in a public man, to be but a means to one's own ambitious ends. But those who knew Senator Crow well and could impartially judge knew that his kindliness was not assumed nor motivated by sinister purpose. It was his own disposition functioning naturally. Never too tired to listen to the wants of others, however humble of station, never too busy to make attempt to relieve them.

What Doctor Spence has thus expressed so gracefully is the thought of thousands of men throughout Pennsylvania to-day. They know, because they knew Senator Crow, how great was the loss of the United States Senate in his inability to remain to take part in its deliberations.

And now I have finished. Pennsylvania has suffered mightily in the loss of these three great men, and she will continue to feel that loss for years to come. It is fitting that they should be held high in the memory of their beloved country, to whose service they gave the best that was in them.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, January 29, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Proceedings  
in the  
House of Representatives



## Proceedings in the House of Representatives



### DEATH OF SENATOR KNOX

THURSDAY, *October 13, 1921.*

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord, we would say Holy, Holy, Holy! Yet these words are not worthy of Thee. Our lives are one long necessity and Thou dost give them the joy of security. No applicant has ever been turned aside and to the contrite heart no harsh word has ever been spoken. So we come and ask the forgiveness of our sins, and make us strong to resist evil, and wherein we have done wrong pity us. Let Thy blessing go forth to our homes. Be with those loved ones who have gone away and establish them in love, confidence, and happiness. Come to us through our sorrow and give unto all new hope and new opportunities, and as we bow under its discipline help us to begin with a new heart. May we live well, and continue Thy wondrous goodness toward us until we reach the end. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of HON. PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

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*Resolved*, That a committee of 17 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the late Senator.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the remains of the dead Senator be removed from Washington to Valley Forge, Pa., for burial in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The message further announced that the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of the second resolution, had appointed as members of the committee Mr. Penrose, Mr. Lodge, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Borah, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Johnson, Mr. New, Mr. Moses, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Williams, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Pittman, and Mr. Shields.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, sad and forlorn is the duty imposed upon me to move that this House out of respect for the late Senator KNOX shall adjourn. He died last night, as nearly as we can learn, about 6 o'clock and 15 minutes, without any indication to us that his life was so near at an end.

He was a great American, one of the greatest. His deeds in this life made him known to the whole world. He was the leading citizen of Pennsylvania, which contributed its best when it furnished him for the service of our Union. It is the wish of the delegation from Pennsylvania, as, I



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have no doubt, it is the wish of the House, that out of respect to him we shall adjourn. Some day we will speak of his worthiness as a statesman and man.

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That a committee of 18 Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, October 14, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRIDAY, *October 14, 1921.*

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, give us a happy sense of all our blessings and help us to look upon the bright side of our circumstances. May we not forget Thy benefits, but may we yield our grateful hearts to Thee. In all our labors and in all our ways may we acknowledge Thee as our Sovereign, and bring

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to Thee the offerings that we owe. Enable us day by day to be deeply conscious of the truth that unto the upright there ariseth a light in the darkness and the path of the just is as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

Grant that the richest blessings of our most holy faith and the consolation of Divine Providence may abide with those who are to-day in the shadows of their honored and sacred dead. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator PHILANDER C. KNOX: Messrs. Thomas S. Butler, Benjamin K. Focht, George S. Graham, William S. Vare, George W. Edmonds, Henry W. Watson, Louis T. McFadden, Henry W. Temple, Stephen G. Porter, John M. Morin, Guy E. Campbell, Thomas S. Crago, George P. Darrow, Edgar R. Kiess, H. D. Flood, Hatton W. Sumners, W. Bourke Cockran, James W. Wise.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, at a meeting of the delegation in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, held yesterday afternoon, a committee was appointed to draft a suitable statement concerning the life and work of our late colleague, Senator PHILANDER C. KNOX. As chairman of that committee, I was requested to ask unanimous consent that there be read from the Clerk's desk this morning the statement which was prepared, and that it be made a part of the Record. I make that request now.

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The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

The members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives of the United States feel a deep sense of personal loss and sorrow in the sudden separation from them of their distinguished colleague and friend, **PHILANDER CHASE KNOX**, and they in common with the people of the State of Pennsylvania, whose native son he was, and with the people of the whole United States, in whose service and for whose welfare he was an outstanding figure of unselfish devotion to duty, mourn the passing of this great and good man. Indeed, the whole civilized world loses a constructive statesman, whose profound knowledge and abundant experience in the realm of international adjustments will be an irreparable loss to the American representatives in the forthcoming conference for the limitation of armaments, in whose participation he was destined to be a wise and conspicuous counselor. **PHILANDER C. KNOX** would have brought to that symposium of statesmen through our representatives contributions of a pure life and righteous purpose, of a mind refined and trained in the complex and vast domain of statecraft, of a developed and intelligent Americanism that understood and applied practically the genius of republican institutions and constitutional liberty, and qualities of heart that reflected the hopes and aspirations of Americans and of peace-loving peoples, as evidenced by his invaluable service on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

To his intellectual attainments this great public servant added modesty and industry. Whatever the task, little or great, he performed it well and thoroughly. Whether as counsel to the humblest client or representing the Nation as its chief law officer in the Cabinets of McKinley and Roosevelt, he brought to bear his profound learning in

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the law in like degree and with that pertinacity of devotion to duty which characterized and molded his life. It was PHILANDER CHASE KNOX whose unerring judgment, sound reasoning, and clear logic vitalized and brought into operation the provisions of the so-called Sherman antitrust law, innocuous for a decade, and opened the door to its application by subsequent judicial interpretation.

From the Senate, to which the people of Pennsylvania were proud to send him in 1904, he was called to be the premier in President Taft's Cabinet, where the display of his ability and talents distinguished him in the world's judgment as a dignified exemplar, as a worthy type of American citizenship, and a statesman of erudition, taking rank with the best of his illustrious predecessors in that exalted office. Ripe in experience, rich in talents, profoundly learned, lofty in purpose, unselfish in motive, retiring in disposition, an unusual combination of attributes in one man, recognizing his ability and delighted to honor him, the State of Pennsylvania again sent him to the United States Senate in 1916, in which great forum he was a foremost figure, influential in its deliberations, wise in his counsel, patriotic in every act and word, respected alike by political friend and foe, the author there of constructive legislation of broad national and international import, possessed of a reservoir of information of world conditions, ready and eager to apply his bountiful store of gifts in the discussion of a most momentous and vexed international question, upon the right solution of which the future civilization and the happiness of mankind may depend, he passes out from us.

The busy, useful earthly career of KNOX is ended. He has entered "the gray eve between two shining days," the day of mortal past and the day of immortal future—what we call death, which a pagan philosopher centuries ago thus illustrated:

"As in many groups they were busied in diverse occupations, some in games and others in work, the master opened the door and with a smile beckoned to the leader

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of the busiest group, who, laying down his tools, went within and the door was shut behind him. His comrades waited for him, and finding that he came not realized that that was death."

We have seen it occur in our midst that the leader of the busiest group was beckoned into the open door. And as men we sorrow, but not without hope, for his deeds and his example will abide with us.

WEDNESDAY, *November 2, 1921.*

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing an address on the life of the late Senator P. C. KNOX, made by a former Member of this House, Hon. James Francis Burke, before the Allegheny County Bar Association.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the permission granted by the House, I am placing in the Congressional Record the address made by former Representative James Francis Burke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday, October 28, 1921, before the Allegheny County Bar Association, on the noble life and mighty achievements of the late United States Senator PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.

Few men enjoyed a more intimate friendship with the Pennsylvania statesman whose loss is mourned by the Nation than Mr. Burke. During

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his 10 years' service in this body and since his retirement he held the high confidence and esteem of United States Senator KNOX. The eloquent tribute paid by Mr. Burke is wrought out of his personal knowledge of the character, aspirations, and accomplishments of the man and the statesman who was to him a "guide, counselor, and friend."

The address is as follows:

The intellectual attainments and public achievements of PHILANDER CHASE KNOX have brought more prestige and distinction to the Allegheny County bar than those of any other man, living or dead.

In many respects his official career is without a parallel in the history of the American Government.

He was the truest exponent of the doctrine that the office should seek the man, for never from the time William McKinley made him Attorney General of the United States until the evening he fell into the arms of his Maker did he seek or encourage others to seek for him a public station.

### THE PRESIDENCY

I know, as but few men in America do know, how near he came to the Presidency, and I am convinced he could have obtained the nomination if he had been willing in the slightest degree to permit his host of influential friends in American public and private life to pursue their plans with that end in view, or if he had even been willing to attend in person the national-convention, to which he had been elected a delegate at large from the leading Republican State in the Union.

More than once, in the confidence of a deep-seated and lasting friendship, he said to me: "Why should I seek the Presidency? I have no illusions about the office. I regard it as the greatest in the world, but I have lived with it and shared its confidence and vicissitudes under three Presidents, and I know too well its never-ending anxieties

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to have any desire to sit in the White House, and especially so as long as I can be of service to the country in other spheres of action."

His attitude toward the Presidency was somewhat akin to his frame of mind regarding public life in general up to the time he was 48 years of age, when he was called upon to succeed John W. Griggs as the highest law officer in the Government.

From the hour of that entry into the arena of public service honors vied with each other to find their resting place upon his shoulders.

### PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET

Of the 36 men who have represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, only 6 have held Cabinet offices. Albert Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury for 14 years under Jefferson and Madison and was elected Senator, but was denied the seat because he had not been a citizen of the United States for 9 years, as required by the Constitution. James Buchanan resigned from the Senate to become Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Polk. William Wilkins, Simon Cameron, and Don Cameron each served as Secretary of War, and also in the Senate, but Senator KNOX is the only Pennsylvanian who resigned from the Cabinet to enter the Senate and then resigned from the Senate to return to the Cabinet.

In addition to his record in the Senate, he served in the Cabinets of three Presidents, as Attorney General under McKinley and Roosevelt, and as Secretary of State under Mr. Taft. As a matter of fact, he served officially in four Cabinets, as he held over for a short time under Woodrow Wilson in order to sign the commissions of the new Cabinet officers named by the new President. In this connection, one of the most interesting incidents in the executive and legislative history of the Nation occurred.

### UNPRECEDENTED DISTINCTION

Subsequent to the announcement by Mr. Taft that Mr. KNOX had been invited to and accepted the portfolio of

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State and the whole country had expressed gratification over the choice, a Washington correspondent was ushered into his library one evening and announced that he had an important constitutional question which he wished the Senator to answer.

As the Senator had become one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, expounder of the Constitution in the Nation's Capital, he accepted the announcement with his usual smile and consented to answer it if he could.

Thereupon the correspondent made known the fact that the salary of the office of the Secretary of State, which office the great Pennsylvanian had already agreed to accept, had been raised while Mr. KNOX was a Senator, and he then pointed to the constitutional provision making any such Senator or Representative ineligible to fill any such office under the circumstances.

Inside of a minute, and with the utmost good nature, the Senator replied to the correspondent: "My friend, you are right. I am ineligible, and I confess that you are a more alert constitutional lawyer than either the President or myself, because neither one of us has thought of it."

The announcement was flashed over the wires and over the cables that night, and great confusion and anxiety followed as a consequence.

Mr. Taft was out of the country at the time; and I can remember as if it were but yesterday leaving Senator KNOX's library and going to my home in Washington about midnight, a short time afterwards, when I found the following telegram from Mr. Taft, who had just landed at New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

February 11, 1909—9.47 p. m.

HON. JAMES FRANCIS BURKE,

*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:*

I sincerely hope that Congress will pass bill to remove any doubt of KNOX's eligibility. I have no doubt that an act to repeal the bill increasing the salary of the Secretary



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of State will effect this purpose. I sincerely hope that it will pass. I should regard the loss of Senator KNOX from the first place in my Cabinet as a public misfortune.

WM. H. TAFT.

Such was the tribute of a man who sat in the presidential chair and is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This was sent to me at the time, as I was Republican whip of the House of Representatives, and known by Mr. Taft to be deeply interested in Senator KNOX and the new administration. The suggestion in that telegram was carried out, and the Congress reduced the salary of Secretary of State to the former level in order that Mr. KNOX might be made eligible for the highest place in the Cabinet. Thus, the constitutional obstacle was removed and two unprecedented situations arose: First, for the first time in the history of the American Government the Congress had virtually legislated a man into the President's Cabinet, and, second, for a long time thereafter the highest ranking officer in the President's Cabinet received the lowest salary of them all.

This was unquestionably one of the rarest tributes ever paid to an American citizen by the combined action of the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

But, my friends, these were not the only honors thrust upon him, for during his lifetime he was also offered a place on the Supreme Bench of the United States, which he modestly declined.

To what other man in the annals of America can anything approaching this record be applied?

So much for his entry into the great offices he filled.

### RECORD OF REAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

As for his record while in office, the story of his Attorney Generalship under McKinley and Roosevelt is the brightest constructive page in the history of American jurisprudence and American commerce. He breathed the

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breath of life into statutes which had been declared dead because of their alleged unconstitutionality. He struck without fear or favor against many of the greatest financial powers of his generation, and brought them to a realization of the obligation that commerce owed the Government and the Government in turn owed to commerce, and while the Nation glorifies Theodore Roosevelt for the substantial things accomplished during his administration, the following expression from the pen of Hon. Charles Emory Smith, a member of the Cabinet of both President McKinley and President Roosevelt, will indicate the credit to which Senator KNOX is entitled:

He said "One man, beyond all others—so far beyond as to be 'eclipse first and the rest nowhere,' as associated with the origin, evolution, execution, and success of the Roosevelt policies—is PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, of Pennsylvania."

President Roosevelt made himself the incarnation of the national conscience, but, with all his courage and all his determination, he could not have accomplished what he did without the legal acumen and masterly generalship of his great Attorney General.

In further confirmation of this view, President Roosevelt himself, speaking on Pennsylvania soil on October 4, 1906, said: "During the last few years the National Government has taken very long strides in the direction of exercising and securing adequate control over the great corporations, and it was under the leadership of one of the most honored public men in our country, one of Pennsylvania's most eminent sons, your present Senator, and then Attorney General KNOX, that a new departure was begun."

### BLAZED NEW PATHWAY

It was in this city in 1902, in his speech before the Chamber of Commerce, when he first blazed the pathway along the unrealized powers and possibilities of Government control through interstate commerce under the authority of the Constitution. He carried his cause to the

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Supreme Court of the United States and enlarged the chart of governmental powers.

When he was reprimanded by a financier of great power for proceeding without notice to him, with characteristic force and incisiveness, he replied, "There is no ticker in the White House."

In the national convention of 1904 Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, said of Mr. KNOX:

"The Attorney General has gone on in the same practical way; not to talk about trusts, but to proceed by law for their regulation.

"No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized; no fair and honest business has been injured; but it is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the Government reaches, trusts are being practically regulated and curbed within lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the men of small capital are finding in the efficiency and skill of the Attorney General a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combination."

### ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE

Regarding the courage of Senator KNOX, which was one of his outstanding characteristics, President Roosevelt said in a public speech:

"We need common sense, common honesty, and resolute courage. We need what Mr. KNOX has shown, the character that will refuse to be hurried into unwise and precipitate movement by clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and, on the other hand, a character that will refuse to be frightened out of any movement by any pressure or by any threat, expressed or implied."

Mr. KNOX saw in the safety-appliance law, which has been declared unconstitutional, a great instrument for the protection of the railroad men of America, and for the first time in the history of the Government the Attorney General intervened in a private lawsuit and was sustained, with the result that the safety-appliance law became again a living thing, and a new principle in American jurisprudence was established.

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He instituted the first peonage prosecution in the United States, and convicted and punished those who were reintroducing a species of slavery in the South.

In conducting the negotiations for the laying of the Pacific cable he procured for the United States Government the most advantageous arrangement that has ever existed upon the part of any government with respect to any other cable in the world.

He went to Paris to handle the negotiations and the multitude of intricate and legal international problems incident to acquiring the title to the Panama Canal, and he found ways to dispel doubts and, by personally supervising the negotiations at home and abroad, brought back with him from Paris a title which the whole world admits to be without a flaw.

He wrote the law creating the Departments of Commerce and Labor. He upheld the Chinese exclusion and the law to deport alien anarchists from this country.

Incident to this character of service it will be remembered that in private life he had conducted the investigations into the abuses of the insurance world which startled the country and brought about a revolution in insurance management which placed it on a sane basis and gave assurance of future security to the thrifty, law-abiding citizens of this country.

### HIS STURDY AMERICANISM

His masterful analysis and subsequent dissertations upon the League of Nations became beacon lights to the American people, as a consequence of which we continued to be independent of any alliance or of any super-sovereignty that might have been imposed upon us.

It was his pen that placed in final form the resolution by which the American Congress formally recognized the existence of a state of war, and it was his pen, and his pen alone, that wrote every line of the great body of the resolution that finally but a few days ago declared the existence of peace between Germany and the United States.

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### A PARTISAN IN LARGE SENSE

Mr. KNOX was a partisan. The very nature of our people and the character of our institutions have made partisanship a standing rule in our public life.

Marshall was a partisan; Adams and Jefferson were partisans; Taney and Jackson were partisans, and Chase and Lincoln were partisans; but in the light of history their decisions on great questions are revealed as based upon the law as they found it, and nothing but the law.

His heart was in the American Constitution, and no statesman or jurist of his time ever elucidated it with greater force or clearness.

During the last 15 years of his life he brightened my pathway with as fine a friendship as man ever gave to man, and now that he has gone I mingle my tribute of gratitude for the inspiration he gave me in life with the bereavement which I share with the American people as a consequence of his death.

It was an intellectual as well as a social treat to know him intimately during the period when his name and his official activities commanded attention and respect in the parliamentary bodies and great council chambers of the world.

Less people knew him intimately and more people knew him generally than most of the great men of his day. He had a social side that it was a delight to know. He cast a fly with the skill of Izaak Walton; he drove a race horse with a mastery that made a world's record; he drove a golf ball with the precision of an accomplished devotee of the royal and ancient game; he quoted the Bible with the ease of a theologian; he recited the poems of the masters with the accuracy of a professor; he told a story with a precision and a humor that convulsed the lovers of real wit; and his conversation had a charm equaled by few.

He dissected a statute and expounded a constitutional principle with the adroitness of a special pleader on the one hand and the profound reasoning faculties of a great jurist on the other.

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If he was thought to be exclusive, it was modesty rather than indifference or a haughty spirit that was responsible. He was a keen observer of men, and, as a matter of fact, he knew others better than others knew him.

As an orator other men were more eloquent but none were more sincere and none more convincing as a consequence of his irresistible logic.

He participated little in running debate, but when he spoke he held the ears of the Senate and the attention of the country.

He shrank from the things that make for notoriety, but devoted himself to those greater achievements that make for fame.

Principle constantly was his guide, and the banner of expediency under which the opportunist finds a refuge was always a subject of his contempt.

The mind of PHILANDER CHASE KNOX was the mind of a master, his courage was the courage of a soldier, his vision was the vision of a statesman, his temperament was the temperament of a philosopher, his intellect was the intellect of a profound student and a finished scholar.

What wonder that he was called to sit in the seats of the mighty, and, being called, what wonder that he should have graced the high places he held with a dignity and a courage that commanded the respect of his contemporaries associated with the great governments of the world?

Gentlemen, the Nation has lost a leader and we have lost a friend.

From earthly vision we are all going, and as the years go by we pause with greater frequency to lay our companions by the wayside.

We know not now for which of us the evening star shall next light the journey across the bar.

But whomsoever it shall be, let us go as did Senator KNOX, our work well done, our example an inspiration to those who follow in our footsteps.

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### DEATH OF SENATOR PENROSE

TUESDAY, *January 3, 1922.*

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, is dead. Just as the New Year appeared to living men he disappeared from amongst them. This short and simple announcement made to the House is in keeping with the simplicity of his life, because he cared not for display or fulsome speech.

At a future date, not remote, an opportunity will be given those who may desire to comment upon the character and public services of this commanding American figure, whose work for nearly 25 years was closely and prominently associated with all the affairs touching the welfare of the Nation. I will say no more here than move the adoption of the resolutions customary upon such occasions.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 4, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

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WEDNESDAY, *January 4, 1922.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator the Senate do now adjourn.

FRIDAY, *January 6, 1922.*

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, within a few days the Nation has sustained a great loss in the death of Senator PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, and particularly heavy has this blow fallen on our own great State. In pursuance of the affectionate regard in which Senator PENROSE was held by the people of Pennsylvania, the Members representing that State in the Halls of this House on yesterday by unanimous declaration prepared a tribute to the deceased statesman and delegated me to present the same to the House with the request that it be read and become a part of the House records.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the statement referred to be read. Is there objection?

There was no objection.



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The Clerk read as follows:

The members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the United States House of Representatives, who only a few brief months ago were bereft by the death of their distinguished colleague, Senator PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, again have had suddenly snatched from them another colleague, BOIES PENROSE, long distinguished as a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania. The wounds these separations inflict, the personal losses they entail, are acute, not easily healed or repaired, and are suffered alike by our constituents and theirs, and by the whole people in whose service they were faithful unto death.

BOIES PENROSE passed into the larger sphere just as a dying year took its place in the hoary register of time as man records it, followed immediately by the joyful acclaim of merrymakers heralding the advent of a new-born year. Never more applicable the saying: "In the midst of life we are in death." We are reminded of the saying: "Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful; and the end of that mirth is heaviness."

BOIES PENROSE, whom nature fashioned in gladiatorial form, died fighting, his earthly armor battered and worn, but his courage unshaken. His spirit was dauntless; his will power adamant; his personality well-nigh irresistible. He was an integer—one thing. Yet he had many sides. In few men could be found so prominently developed those elements which were recognized in him and which stamped him in the public mind as a statesman in politics and a politician among statesmen. BOIES PENROSE was as keen in judgment of men and of political situations as he was farseeing in the higher realm of politics called statecraft. He tutored himself in the practicalities and intricacies of that school of politics which has primarily to do with preferments and platforms, while not neglecting that other school where trusted public servants give first thought and consideration to national policies. This man then was both politician and statesman, so regarded by friend and foe alike. And as able, determined, and unflagging in the

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one pursuit as in the other—so combining dual attributes in the one nature as never to suggest two-sidedness, but presenting oneness or unity of character and purpose rarely to be found in a public servant whose motives, whose purposes, and whose actions were so long subjects for the crucible of public opinion.

For 38 years, more than half his lifetime, BOIES PENROSE was a legislator. Endowed with natural mental power, of studious habits, taking advantage of opportunities offered by early environment, he acquired learning, and from Harvard went out into the world, first becoming a lawyer.

Thus equipped he entered the Pennsylvania Legislature, where his service of 13 years in house and senate was interrupted that he might take up the mantle of J. Donald Cameron in the Senate of the United States. Meanwhile, his party called him to political service of great responsibility requiring that sagacity and acumen which he possessed markedly, so necessary in a State chairman and in a national committeeman of any State, and superlatively in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For a quarter of a century United States Senator PENROSE was a commanding figure in the Senate. Contemporaneously he served there with outstanding and preeminent figures and lost no prestige by comparison with them either in constructive ability or in knowledge and grasp of public questions. There indeed was the forum in which PENROSE'S highly developed intellect, his tremendous capacity for hard and difficult tasks, his intuitive judgment and appraisements, even his sardonic wit and humor, found opportunity for full play; and there, as was to be expected, he closed a career of usefulness. Useful to his country with patriot's zeal in the advocacy of measures and policies which he thought embodied right principles of government consonant with the Constitution; useful to his own State in all of its diversified activities; useful to individuals whose number is legion; useful to friends, whom he never betrayed. And his usefulness, his outpouring of self, resulted in vicarious sacrifice of health.

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His splendid, rugged physique could not always carry the burden. But after long illness, against which his fighting spirit rebelled, that same spirit in a tired frame resumed tasks, made more difficult by added responsibilities, fought on to the last and only succumbed to the inexorable summons which separated it from the crumbling earthly dwelling and from his friends. But—

“The spirit grows in its allotted spaces,  
The mind is narrowed in a narrow sphere.”

On behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives.

By the committee.

H. W. TEMPLE.

WM. S. VARE.

B. K. FOCHT.



### DEATH OF SENATOR CROW

TUESDAY, *August 15, 1922.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That a committee of eight Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

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Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator CROW the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, August 16, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

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FRIDAY, *January 12, 1923.*

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Sunday, February 18, 1923, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, the Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, and the Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late Senators from the State of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that February 18, 1923, be set apart for eulogies upon the late Senators from the State of Pennsylvania. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TUESDAY, *January 30, 1923.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

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*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

SUNDAY, *February 18, 1923.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. William B. Waller, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we may approach Thee confidently this morning; that we need not appease or propitiate Thee, but may trust Thee; that we need not com-

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prehend Thee, but may accept Thee; that Thou art waiting to be gracious. Command Thy blessing upon us as Thou seest we may need at this time. Comfort those that mourn, give unto them that beseech Thee the realization that the everlasting arms of the heavenly Father are round about them. We pray for all who are in distress everywhere. Let them realize the sympathy of the Lord Jesus Christ, who wept by the side of the grave of Lazarus and is willing to mingle his tears with ours and to speak words of resurrection, hope, and comfort. Guard and bless all of us, we pray Thee. Fit us for all the privileges and responsibilities for which Thou dost summon us. Let the blessing of the Sabbath rest upon our President, upon the Congress, upon all in authority in our land, that we may be a people whose God is the Lord. Bless us as we meet to pay tribute to the memory of our distinguished dead who have served well in their day and generation. And at last, when we are done serving Thee here below, receive us into glory with all the loved ones who have gone before, and with all the redeemed of God, and we will praise Thee, Father, Son, and Spirit, in a world without end. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Focht] to preside.

Mr. Focht took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the special order.

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The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Butler, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That Sunday, February 18, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. BOIES PENROSE, Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, and Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late Senators from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memories of Hon. BOIES PENROSE, Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, and Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late Senators from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of their distinguished public careers, the House at the conclusion of these exercises shall stand adjourned.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk send copies of these resolutions to the families of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Madden].



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### Address by Representative Madden *Of Illinois*

Mr. SPEAKER: I first met BOIES PENROSE in 1893. He was tall, erect, athletic, intellectual—a perfect specimen of physical and mental manhood. I knew Philadelphia and Philadelphians very well in those days. I happened to be in Philadelphia that year when the leader of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, had proposed BOIES PENROSE as a candidate for mayor of the city. Those favoring the mayoralty candidacy of Mr. PENROSE wore in the lapels of their coats a pen with an artificial rose attached. That was the insignia of their friendship and support of his candidacy. One of Mr. PENROSE's friends attached one of these insignia to the lapel of my coat. I was in the city for a few days, and I called on one of those opposition leaders who was a friend of mine. He said: "You are associating with the losing crowd. PENROSE is not to be the mayor of Philadelphia. I would advise you to get into the band wagon." The gentleman to whom I refer was Dave Lane, a power in those days and every other day while he lived. It turned out that the prophecy of Mr. Lane was true. Mr. PENROSE did not become the mayor of Philadelphia, but shortly after that he became the Senator from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

The leadership of Mr. Quay was recognized all over the Union. It was thought that when he

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passed away it would be hard to fill his place, but Mr. PENROSE filled it to the full, better than it had ever been filled before in Pennsylvania, which always had great leaders. Mr. PENROSE graduated at the head of his college class. No two men who ever served in the Senate of the United States had a better classical education than PENROSE and Quay. Neither one of them was an orator. That does not mean that they could not speak, but they were wonderful workers. They were great Senators. They attracted nation-wide attention. They had more power within the boundaries of their State and throughout the Nation than any other two men that I have known in the Senate during the history of my experience.

Senator PENROSE was a student, mainly a student of the finances of the Nation. He afterwards became chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. He was recognized as an authority on all tariff matters and matters of finance. He was a potential factor in shaping the financial policy of the country. He rarely spoke, but when he did everybody recognized that what he said was authoritative. I remember his first campaign for reelection after the amendment to the Constitution which required Senators to be elected by popular vote. It was thought on every hand that PENROSE would not become a candidate before the people; that his best qualification was to manipulate the members of the legislature, who had theretofore elected the Senators; but he disappointed a great many of those who would have liked to see him retire from the Senatorship by announcing his

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candidacy for Senator and deciding to make a campaign throughout the State before the people. He made the most wonderful campaign that has ever been made by any man for this great office. I talked with him one day and asked him how he liked campaigning from town to town among the people. He said he really enjoyed it; that there was only one danger connected with the work. He was required to speak a great many times every day, and the danger that he saw was that he might come to like the music of his own voice and get into the habit of speaking oftener than he thought occasion might require. But after the campaign was over he had the good sense not to continue campaign speeches on the floor of the Senate. He spoke when occasion required, when the business of the Nation called for speech.

He was one of the greatest organizers the Nation has ever known. He had the confidence of those who were associated with him to a more marked degree than any other man I ever knew. The organization of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania under his leadership was impregnable. It spoke the voice of the people. It advocated clean government. It advocated things that were of interest to the people of the State. The best manifestation of the fact that it did so was the continued confidence in which that organization was held. PENROSE was a lovable character, not always easy of approach, but to those who knew him best he was a man of kindly spirit who had charitable views. He was modest, unassuming, retiring in his disposition, contrary to the general conception of

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what great leadership means. He devoted his life almost exclusively to the upbuilding of the Republican Party within his State and throughout the Nation. He could afford to do this because he was a man of wealth. He had no ulterior purpose. There was no reason why he should have. He devoted his time, his genius, his knowledge, his experience, his wealth to the well-being of the Nation. He was a towering figure in every national Republican convention. It was not necessary for Mr. PENROSE to be present to wield his influence, for his organization was so true to what he wanted that his word was law. Whether that word was passed from a distance or on the ground, it made no difference.

He was a marvelous legislator. He was constantly on guard, constant in his attendance on the sessions of the Senate, except during his late illness. You always found him at work; his devotion was unselfish to a great cause. He was a friend upon whom one might always rely. His passing away from the activities of this life was a great shock to his friends and to the Nation. It was a great loss to the Republican Party and a great loss to the people of Pennsylvania. He had a mind as clear as the daylight sun. He was clear in his expressions; he was vitriolic sometimes in what he had to say, but never radical on any subject. He always had a ready reply for anything that might be said by an opponent. He stood as a bulwark of national honor. He believed in the Nation in its present and its future, and he always advocated legislation calculated to make for a greater Amer-

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ica. He believed that it was a wonderful thing to be an American, and he always acted on that belief. He thought that the most wonderful privilege that could come to a man was to be a citizen of the United States. He thought that was the great privilege. He always realized that it carried with it the greatest responsibility, and in the exercise of the responsibility placed upon him under his privileges of citizenship he was true to every national ideal. He thought it was more worth while to be a citizen in the humblest walks of American life than to be the greatest ruler of any other nation. He believed that it was a wonderful thing for everybody here, and he acted upon that belief, to live in a land where every citizen is a sovereign and where every man, woman, and child is free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience—a land whose inventions lead the world, where the printing press and the church follow close upon the march of empires, where labor is exalted to comfortable homes, where caste is ignored, where the humblest child of poverty may aspire unrebuked to the highest place in the gift of the Nation.

He realized, as I have heard him say, more than any other man could that the men from the worn-out monarchies as the result of the great World War came to realize that the noblest trend of human progress lies in the direction of a republic. He realized that in this supreme land the best of the human race might find expression, while it was bound to win the acknowledgment that America, under a free government, outstripped the world.

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He also realized, as I have heard him express it, that with a proper degree of devotion and unselfishness and patriotism in the minds and hearts of those who from time to time occupy high official places in the Nation's council and supported by a united, patriotic, unselfish, devoted people that America was bound to live forever to emphasize the life and strength of this the greatest of all republics.

Mr. PENROSE was a great American; he believed in the things that I have just described to an extent greater than that of any other man that I ever knew. He believed that the safety of the Nation lies in the patriotic devotion of the people, in their continued unselfish practice of true Americanism, and in their willingness to fight while they are here to protect and preserve and perpetuate American institutions so that they may be handed down to be preserved and applauded by the generations who are to people this continent in the ages to come.

*Address by Representative Mondell  
Of Wyoming*

Mr. SPEAKER: Those who knew BOIES PENROSE best and recall his many virtues will, I think, agree with me that among those virtues perhaps the most conspicuous were the qualities of fair and square dealing, steadfastness of purpose, and unwavering courage.

I became acquainted with our departed friend during my service in the Fifty-sixth Congress, but I did not come to know him well until somewhat later, and in connection with questions of tariff and tariff revision. He was a stanch and stalwart and unwavering believer in the doctrine of a protective tariff, not in a protective tariff for Pennsylvania or for the East alone, but for the country—North, South, East, and West—and he was not less insistent upon having a schedule which applied to the South or West square in its provisions with the protected policy than he was in the case of a schedule relating to products produced or utilized in the section in which he lived.

I witnessed a striking illustration of this steadfast adherence to principle and policy during hearings in connection with the consideration of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. An item of very great importance to the West and the Southwest was under consideration before the Senate committee. Some members of the committee were inclined to the view that the treatment of that particular

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schedule in the manner urged by the West would be criticized and might, indirectly at least, be harmful to certain interests in the East, some of them in Pennsylvania. It was Senator PENROSE who, in a few words, quietly but quite decisively spoken, settled the question. To him it was merely a question as to whether what was proposed squared with the principle and the policy to which he adhered. If it did, then that principle and that policy could only be sustained, could only be justified, by doing the thing that squared with its fair and national application.

It was the first opportunity I had had to witness the Senator from Pennsylvania in action at a crucial time in defense of a principle or policy that might be temporarily or locally unpopular, but it revealed the man as I knew him from that time on—a follower of the principles he espoused without trimming or hesitation, a champion of the fair deal, a man of sound judgment and of unflinching courage.

Senator PENROSE, like all men who rise to positions of prominence and who have great responsibilities laid upon them, was the subject of severe and, I regret to say, unfair and unreasonable criticism. Such is the price of prominence. He who drifts with the tide, shifts with the wind, and has an ear acutely attuned to temporary or local clamor may, for a time, enjoy much superficial public approval, but his accomplishments in the public interests will be small and his memory fleeting. Those who stand firm and steadfast in defense of principle, in adherence to policies to



which they have given their faith, in conscientious discharge of public duty and responsibility, are certain to be unfairly and unjustly criticized and are likely to be vilified and abused. This is the unfailing rule, the one that has no exceptions, and all who are placed in positions of responsibility must accept it as an inevitable accompaniment of power and of responsible station.

BOIES PENROSE was a splendid product of his people, his State, and his country. He was among the comparatively few who in any time or generation are worthy to be classed and to be remembered as statesmen. He looked the part, he acted the part, he towered above the average man in will and strength of purpose as he towered above them in his magnificent physical frame. He was a giant among men in every way—in stature, in intellect, in will power, in strength of purpose, and in courage. He performed a great service to his State and to the Nation. He had strong opposition; he was the victim of severe criticism; but, above it all, he stood a splendid and stalwart figure who will be long remembered as one of the master minds of his day.

**Address by Representative Bixler**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: We have met to-day to pay tribute and manifest our respect and esteem to one who held a high place in this Nation and in his native State—Pennsylvania. One who performed the duties of these high offices of State and Nation fearlessly, judiciously, and to the everlasting credit to himself and Nation. It was my great pleasure to have known Senator PENROSE for the past 20 years, and in these years I sought his advice on many occasions ever to find him ready, willing, and eager to assist with all the good, sound judgment and experience that he possessed. He was a firm believer in party government, and while many may have thought he was exceedingly partisan yet he was so only on partisan matters and principles of his party. I often recall a statement he made at a Republican national convention when that great party he so nobly championed all his life was in the throes of disruption and division. When an attempt was being made to discredit it, when asked and advised to compromise, his answer, characteristic of the man, was, "The great party will stand on the principle of its founders; to compromise at this time is eternally and everlastingly wrong. The people of this country are tired of this great Republican Party. They are tired of bossism in Indiana. They are tired of organization in Ohio. They are tired of PENROSE in

Pennsylvania. Let us drive this grand old party to the brink. Let us drive it to the very edge, let us push it over the precipice, and then go to the other side and gather up the fragments and out of them build a new Republican Party with new principles to meet advanced conditions," and you will well remember that his words came true.

It was a pleasure to consult Senator PENROSE; there was no evasion of the subject, no idle promises, but at all times an answer that carried weight and could be relied upon. While in many of his campaigns he was grossly assailed and misjudged, yet I recall once when an opportunity presented itself that would have permitted him to retaliate against an opponent, and when he was being implored to do so, his answer was, "Boys, don't do it. I can stand all the criticism and falsehoods and malicious comments forced upon me, but I will not permit it to be done to another if in my power to prevent." A most noble spirit.

He was a natural born leader, energetic, courageous, and defiant; his whole life was devoted to his State and the Nation. As chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, under physical circumstances that I doubt if any other could have stood the strain, he performed his duties to the last and to the credit of his country. He was a true servant of the people in that his whole life was devoted to their cause. He believed that the life blood of this country was its industries and its natural resources, and he was ever ready to lend every effort in their advancement and protection, knowing full well that in the Nation's industrial

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activities the prosperity of the country's agricultural interests and that of every laborer would necessarily follow and their interests best served. Senator PENROSE was sometimes misunderstood, but to one who knew him knew full well that every move or action was done with careful deliberation and consideration for the interests of the whole people. He died in the service, his last days devoted to working out a financial program to relieve the burdens of a Nation that was distressed with a heavy debt, the result of a great war for humanity. He was a most considerate man; no public duty was too small for him to perform, and no service that he could render an individual but that he would gladly perform. His word was as good as gold, and he denied no one an interview on public questions, and after the interview you came away always with the information you desired, whether it was pleasing to you or not. While we are here to-day to honor his memory and recount his worth and express our sorrow at his untimely departure at a time when men of his ability are so much needed we say farewell. Our remembrance of him always will be cherished for his great work done for his native State—Pennsylvania—and the Nation.

**Address by Representative Crago**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: Never before, so far as I can ascertain, in the history of the United States Senate has it happened that a State has lost by death three United States Senators in less than one year. For a period of more than 25 years four men—Quay, PENROSE, KNOX, and Oliver—had represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, yet in the period of a few months we have added to that illustrious list the names of Senators Crow, Pepper, and Reed, and now to Senators Pepper and Reed have fallen the duties and responsibilities so suddenly and tragically laid down by their predecessors in office.

I wish to speak briefly of the life and services of the late Senator PHILANDER CHASE KNOX. Others will take up different phases of his public career; but I want to record here a brief summary of the principal events in his life, even though I do not feel capable of adding anything to what has been so well said of Senator KNOX by the persons who delivered the addresses in the Senate and on the floor of the House.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, Republican, of Pittsburgh, was born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; was graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1872, receiving the degree of A. M., and later the degree of LL. D., and also from Yale, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh Universities, and from

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Washington and Jefferson and Villa Nova Colleges and the University of Guatemala; practiced law in Pittsburgh from 1875 to 1901; appointed Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet, April 5, 1901; in President Roosevelt's Cabinet as Attorney General from the death of President McKinley until July 1, 1904; appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. M. S. Quay in Senate, July 1, 1904; subsequently elected to fill Senator Quay's unexpired term, then to the full term of six years; resigned from the Senate to accept the position of Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet, March 4, 1909; was Secretary of State to March 5, 1913; elected to the Senate November 6, 1916, to succeed Hon. George T. Oliver. His term of service in the Senate would have expired March 3, 1923. Senator KNOX died in the city of Washington, October 12, 1921.

The name of Senator KNOX had been associated with many great legal conflicts, and he had gained a well-deserved national reputation in law and in statesmanship before entering the Senate the second time; but to my mind his greatest achievement—and I believe history will confirm me in this—was his masterly work in showing the American people the weakness and the fallacy of the so-called League of Nations. His words of explanation of this question were so far-reaching, so convincing, and his position so unanswerable from the American point of view that gradually our people came to see what he had visioned in the very beginning, namely, that the whole scheme was founded on a false basis and was fraught with

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dangers to us as a Nation and as a people far greater than any dangers that could come to us from war. All his long training in the legal profession, his real knowledge of conditions, his work as a legislator and as a statesman, prepared him for this conflict—a conflict where the man of experience who knew proved so superior to the one who, while he had more power perhaps than any other man just at that time, yet lacked experience and practical knowledge of the question. The final result of such a conflict was inevitable.

When Senator KNOX first began this fight in the Senate the American people had not yet awakened from a dream which they wished to dream and hoped might come true—a dream of a time when war could be no more. The people failed at first to realize that so long as life has action and human minds control there will come times when the arbitrament of the sword is the only final award of justice; and that a nation to be really strong must be not only morally right but physically prepared and ready to maintain its ideals; and that higher ideals tied up with lower ones must inevitably invite rather than prevent armed conflict.

Time and again, when Senator KNOX first gave utterance to his position on this question, I would be asked by some of our friends, "What in the world is Senator KNOX driving at, and what does he mean by taking the position he does?" I invariably answered, "He is taking now the position you will take when you have had time to realize the situation and get your bearings."

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Any of us can usually, after a public question has been fully discussed, arrive at a conclusion and take a position which we are prepared to maintain, but to look into the future and analyze a great question of public policy which involves taking a position in opposition to the powers that are in control is the true province of a statesman; and too frequently legislators choose the easier way, which means drifting with the tide. Not so with Senator KNOX; he had courage, and courage coupled with knowledge and experience means ultimate power and leadership.

During the late summer of 1921, after returning from a visit to Europe, Senator KNOX, while not in his usual health, remained in Washington most of the time attending to his senatorial duties, and when news of his sudden death was given out it came as a great shock to his colleagues and to the Nation.

It was no surprise to those of us who had been with him at his country home at Valley Forge that he was to find his last resting place there. He loved that home, and every time he could arrange to do so spent his spare moments amid its quiet and peaceful surroundings. The day of his burial was a bright, beautiful October day, and the wonderful coloring of forest and foliage lent an added solemnity to the scene. On one side of the grave stood relatives and close personal friends; on the other men of prominence in every walk of life and his colleagues of the Senate and House. Standing among these was the tall figure of the late Senator PENROSE, who was to answer the last summons



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before the year was ended. Beside Senator PENROSE stood the chief executive of Pennsylvania, Governor Sproul.

Tenderly the body of Senator KNOX was laid away in this sacred spot. He had fought his country's battles in the days of peace and in days of war, and in death he sleeps in the soil hallowed and consecrated by the suffering and the blood of men who made this Nation possible.

Mr. Speaker, a few miles west of the Allegheny Mountains, in Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Monongahela River, at a point in this region where the sturdy Scotch-Irish settlers of a century and a half ago ended their perilous journey from the east and began turning the wilderness into the fertile and productive hills and valleys of that region, now known as Fayette, Washington, and Greene Counties, one can describe a circle with a radius of less than 10 miles, and encompass within that small area the places where were born four sons of Pennsylvania, descendants of these Scotch-Irish ancestors who have left their indelible impress on the legislative history of our country.

In this area, which has given to the world many men famous in professional and business life, these four names stand out above all the others in our political history. Here, from all the sturdy strength, the unconquerable will, the joyous vigor, the civic virtues, the patriotic passion, and the sanctities of parents who loved home and country, were born in humble stations in life these men who have contributed so largely to the public weal. Just across the Monongahela River from

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Brownsville, on the hills of Washington County, was born James G. Blaine; in the town of Brownsville proper, in Fayette County, was born PHILANDER CHASE KNOX; only a few miles away, near McClellandtown, Fayette County, was born WILLIAM EVANS CROW; and a few miles west of there in Greene County, near Carmichaels, was born Albert Baird Cummins. These men, passing through the public schools and small colleges, entered public life and brought to the service of their country a determination to achieve success; and we may truly say that these sons of the sturdy Scotch-Irish have given a wealth of service to our country.

From this same region have gone forth many men who in the professions, in finance and in trade, in war and in peace have contributed largely to our Nation; yet these four men have so impressed themselves on our Nation's history that I have coupled their names together as we come to this solemn service to-day in honor of Senators KNOX, PENROSE, and CROW.

WILLIAM E. CROW, Republican, of Uniontown, Fayette County, was born in German Township, Fayette County, Pa., March 10, 1870; was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, the Southwestern State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1890, and Waynesburg College; was engaged in newspaper work for three years; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Fayette County in 1895; appointed assistant district attorney in 1896, and in November, 1898, was

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elected district attorney for a term of three years; was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1899, 1900, and 1901; served as a delegate to various Republican State conventions and to the Republican National Convention in 1916; was elected chairman of the Republican State committee in 1913, and reelected in 1914, 1916, and 1918; elected to the State senate in 1906; reelected in 1910, 1914, and in November, 1918; elected president pro tempore of the State senate at the close of the session in 1909, and was reelected in 1911; was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator KNOX, and took the oath of office on October 24, 1921.

March 24, 1897, Senator CROW was married to Miss Adelaide Curry, of Fayette County, and to this union were born three sons, Evans Curry Crow, William Evans Crow, jr., and Warren Crow. Senator CROW passed away Wednesday morning, August 2, 1922, leaving to survive him the widow and these three sons. Thus in this short recital of dates and events is encompassed a life so filled with work and action, and which when ended left a vacancy in the life of a home and in the affairs of the Nation.

My close personal acquaintance with Senator CROW began more than 30 years ago, when he first entered Waynesburg College. We were in some of the same classes and belonged to the same literary society. CROW soon gained recognition in college as a public speaker, and was elected by the

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Philo Literary Society to represent that society as orator in the annual contest. Before the date of this contest, however, he felt that he was compelled to leave school, as he had an opportunity to take up newspaper work in Pittsburgh.

He continued in this newspaper work for some time and then returned to Uniontown, Fayette County, where he registered as a law student and did newspaper work while reading law. Soon after his admission to the bar he began to take an active interest in local politics. At this time the men who for years had controlled politics in Fayette County were growing old in the service and new alignments were being made. The county had but recently turned from a Democratic to a Republican county, and there soon developed two factions in the Republican Party. As a result of this many bitter struggles within the party gave the young men who had entered the arena a chance to show their mettle and their worth. Gradually, by hard work, the ability to make friends, and with a rare genius for the game, Crow became the acknowledged leader of one faction, and soon this faction controlled the county. Just at this point in his career he showed that real leadership which afterwards characterized his work, for he soon made friends of his former political enemies and would go out of his way any time to help them in any worthy cause. Many of the men with whom he had contended became his most trusted friends and admirers, and for many of these he time and again expressed in a most practical way his very high regard and esteem.

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For many years Senator CROW and myself served together as members of the board of trustees of the Southwestern Pennsylvania State Normal School, of California, Pa., and of Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa. When I first became a candidate for Congress in 1910 from the twenty-third district, comprising Greene, Fayette, and Somerset Counties, Senator CROW was a candidate for reelection to the State senate from Fayette County. This was a gubernatorial campaign and only those who are familiar with the details will ever know what a bitter fight was made on the Republican organization that year—a fight which forecasted the contest of 1912. Senator CROW and his friends had charge of the campaign in his county, and our friends in the district exerted themselves to the utmost to hold things in line. So successful was their work that this congressional district was the one district in the entire State which really stood up in its vote for the State ticket. By this time Senator CROW had become a leader in the State senate and was elected the presiding officer of that body.

As chairman of the Republican State committee and as a leader in the State senate his work was very arduous, and his efforts to keep harmony in the ranks of the party, to head off vicious legislation and put through constructive programs, demanded by the different executives of the State, as they came and went was a task of no mean proportions. To this work he gave every ounce of energy at his command. It was never too late or

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too early for any friend to see "BILL" CROW, as he was affectionately called by his host of political and personal admirers, and his willingness to sacrifice himself for his party and his State endeared him to men in every walk of life and made men proud to call him a friend.

Senator CROW did not step into this place of high command in Fayette County and in the State of Pennsylvania without a struggle and without many a hard-fought battle. I was at his side in many of these battles, especially during the time when I represent this congressional district in Congress. I have known times during the stress of campaigns when he would not get a chance to see his family even for a few minutes each day, and you could hardly realize how a man so filled with responsibilities could find any time to be at home with the family he loved; and I sometimes wonder whether, in estimating a man and his great achievements in public life, we give credit enough to the woman, the wife, the mother at home, taking the responsibility of rearing children and keeping the home life going while the man, unfettered by these domestic duties, gives his entire thought and time to public affairs. Senator CROW was peculiarly fortunate in this respect, and anyone who knows of their splendid home life and their family will appreciate that during all these busy years Mrs. Crow, the wife and mother, did her full part and helped make possible for her husband a public career so filled with usefulness. The husband and companion is gone, the father is gone, yet

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through all the years of their lives Mrs. Crow and these sons will have in their hearts a solemn pride in the fact that the one they loved had gained the heights.

Personally I think I rejoiced almost as much as did Senator Crow when he achieved his life ambition and became a Member of the United States Senate. This is true not only because of my long association with him but because of the keen interest which he had always shown in my political success. In 1920, when we had a misunderstanding in our State-wide primary and I failed of renomination, I think Senator Crow felt the result more keenly than I did, and when a few months later a vacancy occurred in our delegation by reason of the death of Congressman Garland, Senator CROW, even though a sick man at that time, never let up until he was assured that my nomination would be accomplished.

Senator CROW was a man who would compromise whenever it appeared best for the party and the public good, but he would not go back on his real friends, even when seeming political expediency would dictate a change in his attitude on a public question when that change would have indicated a desertion of his friends, even though they fought a losing battle.

Words can not adequately portray our feelings on an occasion of this kind. To lose such a friend makes one feel that a part of his very life is gone, but to have had such friends as we pass through life should be to each of us an inspiration and

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should create in us a willingness to lend ourselves to one another and to the public good.

Through the long months in the hospital, hoping against hope that medical science might in some way ward off the inevitable end, Senator CROW cheerfully submitted to whatever treatment was prescribed, but when at last hope was almost gone his mind naturally turned to that home in the mountains. Tenderly and reverently they carried him to that loved place, and here just a few weeks before his death President Harding paused in his passage over the old National Pike to greet him and drop a word of hope and encouragement. On the day of his funeral Uniontown was hushed and silent, by proclamation of the mayor all places of business were closed, and both sides of the street and all along the National Pike for many miles the people stood in reverent awe as the funeral procession passed to the cemetery. Never before in Uniontown has there been such a funeral as that of Senator CROW, and the great outpouring of the people and their reverent attitude expressed to all the visitors the fact that these people knew and loved him. Senator CROW's body was interred in the Uniontown Cemetery with the fullest Masonic funeral ritual, he being a thirty-third degree Mason. Men from all walks of life from every section of the State were present on this occasion and attested the high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he had come in contact.

This day with us is a day of sorrow, but tomorrow comes—to-morrow with all its cares, its pleasures, and its possibilities. May we enter that



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to-morrow with a new realization of its possibilities, with a new sense of the fact that we are all agents of a great power in a mighty purpose. The manner of accomplishing that purpose we may not know, but if our work is good, if our lives are filled with good deeds, if we have added to human happiness, we will have fulfilled the highest purpose of the Infinite.

**Address by Representative Gillett**  
*Of Massachusetts*

Mr. SPEAKER: I have been in Congress with both Senator KNOX and Senator PENROSE ever since they began their national service. It happened that during the Roosevelt administration circumstances threw me into quite close association with the members of his Cabinet, and so I came to know very well Attorney General KNOX, as he then was. Quiet and unassuming in manner, assured and self-reliant, as you came to know him better he was exceedingly genial and full of good fellowship, an entertaining and delightful social companion. He had a mind of extraordinary keenness, one of those intellects which penetrates clearly and luminously and instantly where most of us grope hesitatingly, able at once to look to the very marrow of an intricate subject. That seemed to me his most distinguished characteristic. His strong, vigorous intellect grasped any problem which came before him, mastered it and straightened out complexities so that he could make it plain to minds of less original power, who had to study carefully what to him was clear at first sight. He sometimes seemed to show a little consciousness of intellectual superiority, which certainly was justified, but was of a hospitable and companionable disposition which securely held his friends.

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The two Senators offered an extraordinary contrast physically, for while Senator KNOX was much below the average size Senator PENROSE loomed above nearly all his fellows with a gigantic stature. When he succeeded Senator Quay I think few believed that he had the capacity to successfully assume the minute and absolute leadership of his party at home to which the State had become accustomed.

Everyone recognized that he had a strong, cultivated intellect, but I think few anticipated that indefatigable application to the interests of his party and State, that tireless tact, and that sound, dominating judgment which soon won for him the support and even the obedience of his party followers and made him the undisputed leader in Pennsylvania. He had inflexible resolution and scorned sham, humbug, and hypocrisy, even at the expense of popularity.

When I first came here political power in certain sections was largely concentrated in the Senate. I remember well how on one important bill pending in the House a small clique of Senators, by issuing their mandates to their delegations in the House, changed over night a minority into a majority and defeat into success. That great concentration of power in a few men has largely died away, and Senator PENROSE seemed to be its last representative in the East.

I did not know him intimately. I imagine he was not a man who cared much for social intimacy, though he was always loyal to his friends.

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He seemed to me rather aloof and self-centered, finding his pleasure, as well as his work, in the absorbing pursuit of power and in organizing and establishing his leadership. He was always definite and intelligent in his purposes, had great courage, determination, and resources; and in those two Senators Pennsylvania gave to the Nation men of striking ability, who left a marked impress on national legislation.

**Address by Representative Watson**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: Social and political association during a period of 40 years with the one to whose memory we are paying tribute to-day welded our friendship with mutual consideration of affection and esteem. One afternoon late in February, 1884, BOIES PENROSE, on his way home, stopped at my law office, located on Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and in the course of conversation expressed a desire to enter politics, and related with much pleasure his appointment to meet for the first time Matthew S. Quay. PENROSE three years previous was graduated from Harvard College, second in his class; his brother, now an eminent physician, held the first honor. In 1883 PENROSE was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. Tall and slender, a well-balanced mind, ambition to rule, bold and fearless, depending upon his own judgment rather than that of others, were characteristics that made him a leader of men. He loved outdoor and manly sports, was fond of big-game hunting, rowing, riding, and yachting. These athletics very early developed his physical strength, and he was accepted to be one of the handsome young men of Philadelphia. The ancestors of Senator PENROSE for generations held positions of honor and trust and were prominent in the current affairs of England and America. Charles B. Penrose, his grandfather, was the

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ablest political counselor of his time. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate from Cumberland County and elected speaker. He resigned his seat in the senate to accept the position of Solicitor of the Treasury, to which office he was appointed by President William Henry Harrison. He retired from the department after a few months of service, moved to Philadelphia, and was again elected to the State senate in 1856. BOIES PENROSE inherited honestly from his distinguished ancestors the career that was to be his.

The strong personality of BOIES PENROSE appealed to Senator Quay, who early recognized his ability and worth. Quay indorsed him for the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which office he was elected in November, 1884. Two years later he became a candidate for the State senate, and after a bitter contest with Robert Adams, jr., he was nominated and elected in 1886, was president pro tempore of the State senate in 1889, and reelected in 1890 and 1894.

PENROSE was ambitious to be mayor of Philadelphia and had the indorsement of Senator Quay in the mayoralty contest of 1894. Saturday previous to the primaries many of the supporters of PENROSE assented to the nomination of his opponent, Charles F. Warwick, for mayor. This defeated PENROSE. Senator Quay naturally resented the action of his friends; he said to them, "You have defeated PENROSE for mayor, but I will make him United States Senator." Senator Quay at that time controlled the State senate and the house of representatives. The two legislative bodies met

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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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in joint assembly, and through the influence of Senator Quay BOIES PENROSE was elected United States Senator to succeed J. Donald Cameron for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and was the choice of the people up to and including his last election, November, 1920.

PENROSE was opposed to the election of United States Senators by popular vote and adverse to prohibition and woman suffrage. With this record he made a triangular fight for United States Senator and won by a majority exceeding the combined votes of his opponents. This was evidence that the people of Pennsylvania had confidence in his ability and trusted his judgment in the legislative affairs of his State. When PENROSE made a political promise it was fulfilled; his power to carry it through was seldom questioned.

It was during his office as State senator that he laid the foundation upon which he builded his political power and became the adviser of the Republican Party, not only in the State but in the Union. PENROSE was not recognized as an orator, but had the ability to forcibly express himself on the forum with well-constructed sentences of rhythm, either in pathos, tribute, satire, or rebuke. He was a student, an ardent reader of the Bible, history, biography, and the classics. No man was superior to PENROSE in the knowledge of the political and historical events of Pennsylvania. I frequently motored with him from Washington to Philadelphia; he was familiar with every foot of the way, the names of the early settlers, the scenes of the Indian hostilities, and those of the War of

the Revolution. PENROSE was truly an American, who devoted his whole life in the interest of his country, especially his native State, Pennsylvania, and seldom left its boundaries, except when performing official duties. It was his pleasure to motor through the various counties of the State, become familiar with the political temper of the people, meet his lieutenants, and study the welfare of the Commonwealth. PENROSE claimed he had not the time to travel in foreign lands; thus it can be easily understood why he had more detailed knowledge of the political conditions of the country than any other one man in public life. He believed as long as he could control his lieutenants he could win, as the masses would follow them on election day.

All men in the political world must encounter the hostility of organized enemies formed to destroy recognized power for their own aggrandizement. PENROSE did not escape the calumny of his political opponents, but his personal character was never stigmatized by a dishonest act.

PENROSE always worked for the best legislation as he understood it, but was not an extremist. He was untiring during his last illness, and though suffering he continued to give his energy to the people. He had confidence in himself; without this characteristic no man can succeed. He frequently said: "If I had followed a business career with the same application I have given to politics, I would now be a very rich man."



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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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PENROSE followed a life of simplicity; though born an aristocrat, he lived within himself as such. His voice was notably mellow and gentle; he had a kind and tender heart; always charitable; carried no resentment on account of political differences; his enemies during one campaign were his friends in another. The affection PENROSE held for his brothers and the loyalty among them were evidences of love seldom found in families. He had the power to focus his will to a definite point, the concentration of which enabled him to bring about the final conclusion. He received the applause of the masses and all who intimately knew him. No administrator guiding the policies and affairs of a party in the political history of our Republic continuously retained the power for the same length of time as Senator PENROSE. The national convention held in Chicago, June, 1920, was a marked illustration of the influence of PENROSE. Ill at his home in Philadelphia, suffering great bodily pain, 1,000 miles from the scene of the actions of the delegates concerted for their rival candidates, PENROSE held the convention in abeyance until his choice for President was well within his grasp. He then telephoned to his lieutenants in Chicago to nominate Warren G. Harding. There is not a parallel instance in American politics where one man dictated the proceedings of a national convention under such disadvantages as PENROSE suffered and endured.

December 31, 1921, at the midnight hour, PENROSE died. His body resurrected, if Christian

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dogma be true, resurrected as the bells were ringing out the old year and in the new. A few days later, wrapped in death's shroud, in the early dawn of the morning, ere the shadows pictured the earth, BOIES PENROSE was buried unattended except by his immediate family. He was carried, as it was his wish, to his sepulcher at an hour "when no one knoweth."

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### Address by Representative Darrow *Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: We are assembled to-day to do honor and pay tender tribute to the memory of four distinguished sons of Pennsylvania.

Within the past few months our genial and lovable colleague Hon. Charles R. Connell was suddenly stricken from our roll, and within the brief period of less than one year three United States Senators, KNOX, PENROSE, and CROW, passed to the great beyond. No State ever suffered such a loss in so brief a period of time. Each of them had qualified for their positions of influence and usefulness after long years of training in the school of experience. Pennsylvania deeply mourns the loss of these notable figures in the activities of its public affairs. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to speak of the distinguishing characteristics of my friend and fellow townsman, Senator PENROSE.

Pennsylvania has furnished men renowned in the affairs of the Nation, but few of more prominence than BOIES PENROSE. He was an outstanding national figure, but he was best known in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, where his was a common name in every household.

I had known Senator PENROSE for many years, but it was not until after my election to Congress that I came to know him very well. I have marveled at his capacity for work, at his strong will power, and at the many personal sacrifices he was

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making in the conscientious performance of his public duties and of the earnestness that he displayed in everything that was for the interest and welfare of our State, as well as for the country as a whole. In my association and contact with him I learned to honor and highly esteem him and to have deep regard for his judgment and opinions. He was never hasty in making a decision on any problem when presented to him, but when he reached a conclusion you could feel satisfied that it was only after mature thought and consideration and that full reliance could be placed in its soundness.

Senator PENROSE's qualities of earnestness and honesty were recognized early in his career, and they remained his prominent characteristics to the end, gaining for him in his public service that high respect and confidence which are given so willingly to all honest, earnest, and courageous men.

By reason of his quarter of a century of service in the United States Senate, the Senator occupied a position of leadership in that body, and his marked ability and statesmanship was generally recognized. His service as chairman of the powerful Committee on Finance was especially notable, for he was an expert on tariff and revenue legislation without a peer. The Senator made no pretense of being an orator and never spoke on the floor of the Senate unless he had something worth saying and knew his subject. He was a forceful speaker, being brief and quick to reach his point. He had an excellent command of the English language and the facility of choosing the right word

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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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or phrase to meet any occasion. He spoke with a frankness that could not be misunderstood and was the master in any verbal battle.

Aside from his service in the Senate, PENROSE was best known as a political leader. He won his spurs under the tutelage of Quay, and by sheer merit and ability won his long-continued position of leadership. From first to last he was always for party organization and party responsibility. He was frank and truthful, and free from that cowardice which breeds deception. He was sincere in his beliefs, he was faithful to his word, and he was loyal to every cause he espoused. He believed from his heart that his country's welfare depended upon the continued supremacy of the Republican Party, and he saw no path to progress but by the way of its success; and with zeal unflagging and spirit undaunted he labored for that success. His convictions were strongly maintained; he never sulked or evaded, but with resolution and courage fought out every issue openly to victory or defeat.

Mr. Speaker, a great character has passed into history; Pennsylvania's foremost public servant has gone into the great beyond. The name of BOIES PENROSE will forever be engraved upon our memory and that of generations yet to come. In his death the city of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, as well as our great country, suffered an irreparable loss, and those of us who were more closely associated with him mourn the loss of a wise counselor and friend.

**Address by Representative McLaughlin**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

MR. SPEAKER: I really find more difficulty here than probably most of the other Members. I think it safe for me to say that I was more closely identified with Senator PENROSE than any other man who has come to Congress in many years. I had the pleasure of knowing PENROSE most intimately for over 28 years. He was a born leader of men; so much so, indeed, that party politics did not stop him on his path of leadership. At one time it was thought he would file for the nomination on both tickets. It is still a question in my mind if PENROSE could not have been nominated in Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket as well as on the Republican ticket. He was admired, respected, and honored by all citizens, men and women. I have traveled through Pennsylvania on many occasions with PENROSE. I have traveled, too, from Philadelphia to Washington and return with him many times. It would take me hours to explain what I thought of one of the greatest intellectual giants of all time in this Nation. That is my impression of PENROSE. I could go on for a long time; but I have something prepared, and it might take me too long on this occasion to deliver it, and I ask that I be accorded the privilege of having printed in the Record a short sketch on Senator PENROSE.

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The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. There will be no objection.

The sketch referred to is as follows:

A visitor to the galleries of the Senate Chamber, in studying the men under his eye, was attracted to a Senator who occupied a seat in the front row, to the left of the Vice President. He seemed unusually tall—in fact he was 6 feet 4 inches in height when standing erect—broad shouldered, with neatly trimmed dark hair, features that were regular, and with a manner that showed close attention to the proceedings. When not engaged in debate he was in frequent consultation with other Senators. Yet somehow he seemed a naturally reticent man, at times becoming abstracted. He was a ready and convincing debater and when put to the test showed the qualities of leadership. This man was **BOIES PENROSE**, senior Senator from Pennsylvania.

**BOIES PENROSE** was one of the forceful men of his time. When death claimed him a powerful and prevailing party manager departed from the political stage and a trained and valuable legislator from the national councils at Washington. His record in the service of Pennsylvania and the Nation is a record of sanity and patriotism, of broad-minded and effective statesmanship.

Senator **PENROSE** occupied a position distinct from that of any other man in the annals of Pennsylvania's public affairs. He was in official life continuously for 37 years—a record of uninterrupted service unequaled by that of any man now living. He was five times elected a Senator and was in the Senate longer than any other man that Pennsylvania has sent to the body. He was the only Pennsylvania Senator to be chosen as chairman of the great Committee on Finance, and the first Senator from Pennsylvania to be elected by the votes of the people. Pennsylvania believed in him, trusted him, and honored him.

Upon graduation, in 1881, from Harvard, **BOIES PENROSE** went earnestly to work at the practice of law. Admitted

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to the bar in 1883 he naturally turned toward the public career offered him by politics. The next year he went to the State legislature, and two years later to the State senate, where, in 1889, he was elected president pro tempore, being reelected to that position in 1891.

At Harrisburg he showed quickly that he was no common man. He took the leadership of his party in the legislative halls of his State as if by natural right. His was not showy oratory when he frequently addressed the assembly, but there was rugged force behind all he said, a rugged force swayed and controlled by the keenest skill and most subtle wit; there was, too, a power of invective which is uncommon and which made him feared as well as respected, and there was all the magnetism, impressiveness, and dignity of a coming man.

There was no good legislation of that period which PENROSE did not support and none unmeritorious which he did not combat. Particularly he was chiefly instrumental in the passage of a bill to abolish the notorious public-building commission, and also in securing the enactment of a city charter, called the Bullitt bill. He was the sincere friend of honest labor, of the farmers, and of all who needed a champion.

Withal he was ever as loyal as he was an earnest Republican, battling for the principles of that party and working without cessation for its triumph and the defeat of its enemies. Even in the bitterness of his defeat by treachery for the Republican nomination for mayor of Philadelphia in 1895 the utmost efforts of the Democrats could not tempt him from his party allegiance, so that the man who got the nomination in his place was elected, when otherwise he might have been defeated.

Pennsylvania formerly made frequent changes in the office of United States Senator. Prior to the Civil War only one of the Pennsylvania Senators was in Washington for two full terms. The Senators of the ante-bellum period who held office the longest were Daniel Sturgeon, who served two terms, and James Buchanan, 11 years. Buchanan resigned to become Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Polk. Robert Morris and William



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Bingham were one-term Senators. George M. Dallas, who was elected to a vacancy, served 15 months, and David Wilmot was a Senator for only two years.

Although Simon Cameron was given four elections to the Senate and was a Member of the body for about 18 years, he served only one complete term, as he was named for a vacancy and did not remain until the end of two of the terms for which he was chosen. Entering the Senate in 1845 he filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Buchanan, and at the expiration of the term—four years—was not continued in office. Elected for a full term 12 years later over John W. Forney, he again was a Senator for four years, resigning to become Secretary of War under President Lincoln. Leaving the Cabinet after two years, he entered the diplomatic corps as minister to Russia, but soon returned home to again stand for a senatorial election. His longest tenure of office was about 10 years, from 1867, when he defeated Andrew G. Curtin, until his resignation in 1877 to make way for his son, J. Donald Cameron. The elder Cameron was one of the few men who have relinquished a seat in the Senate to accept an appointment to the Cabinet. The experience of J. Donald Cameron was in the opposite direction, as he retired from a Cabinet office, that of Secretary of War under President Grant, and then became a Senator.

Completing the remaining two years of his father's term, the younger Cameron had an unbroken membership in the Senate for 20 years, until 1897, when he retired and was succeeded by PENROSE. Matthew Stanley Quay was elected three times and was a Senator for about 15 years, but was in successive possession of his seat for only two full terms. Chosen first in 1887 and again in 1893, he was denied a reelection in 1899, was for two years a private citizen, and then was returned to Washington, the election that signaled his retirement from politics, and died before his term expired.

BOIES PENROSE entered the Senate on the day that William McKinley became President and Garrett A. Hobart Vice President, March 4, 1897. Only three men who were in the Senate then now remain there—Henry

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Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; and Knute Nelson, of Minnesota. Only one man then serving in the House, Mr. Cannon, remains.

If one should attempt to tell in detail the legislative work of Senator PENROSE it would be to call the title and describe the purpose of every important measure enacted by Congress since 1897. He had a hand in shaping all of this legislation and took part in the consideration of measures in the Senate. As to many of the important laws, he exerted influence in the last stages—and indeed the most important stage—in the conference committee. He exerted more than influence in the Senate; he was a power there.

The interests of Pennsylvania are such that the policy of protection has found its strongest advocacy there. To maintain the system it has sent to Washington only thoroughgoing protectionists. By reason of his steadfastness and influence in this field of legislative effort alone Senator PENROSE would have occupied a place of eminence in the public life of Pennsylvania. He was prominent in the preparation of every Republican tariff measure during his service in the Senate and his unflinching advocacy of high rates of duty constituted him the most conspicuous exponent of the protective principle since the time of William McKinley. His speeches and writings on the tariff were voluminous and exhaustive.

His first legislative experience at Washington was in the enactment of tariff legislation. A few weeks after Mr. PENROSE became Senator President McKinley convened Congress in extra session to pass a measure that would provide the Government sufficient revenue and restore the Republican system of protection for the American wage earner. The result of its deliberations was the Dingley Tariff Act. It was known by those who were conversant with the activities of that session that Senator Quay left to his junior colleague the most laborious portion of the work for Pennsylvania.

With the knowledge that a tariff bill is a compendium of the energies of Pennsylvania as it affects every industry there, Senator PENROSE had prepared himself for the work

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of tariff legislation. He was familiar with conditions in the mine, factory, and on the farm. On a tour of the State that embraced nearly every county, he had grasped the vastness of Pennsylvania's industrial organization. He had inspected iron and steel mills of western Pennsylvania; he had stood beside wage earners in textile and other manufacturing establishments; and he had gone down into mines. He knew of conditions in rural sections, for he had consulted representatives of granges and addressed gatherings of farmers. At Harrisburg he had conferred with delegations from labor organizations and with employers of labor on measures for the improvement of conditions under which the working people toiled. He had witnessed everywhere the idleness and distress of the Cleveland administration and had emptied his pockets for the starving.

The Dingley bill was before Congress for nearly five months, and in the debates on it were delivered some of the most notable addresses that have ever been made on the revenue system of the country. As passed, from the point of view of protectionists, it was a perfect piece of legislation. It transformed the United States from a commercial slough of despondency into the busiest and most prosperous nation on the globe. To Senator PENROSE's patient investigations and indefatigable energy were due largely the favorable conditions which doubled the industries of Pennsylvania in a single decade, increasing wages and wage earners in like proportion, and greatly augmenting the State's population. In the enactment of this bill Senator PENROSE laid the foundation of constructive service in tariff legislation that in time would place him in the chairmanship of the Finance Committee and make him a Republican leader in the Senate.

From that time on Senator PENROSE fought for maintenance of a protective tariff. It was during the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress that he attained a position in the Senate where he could be of largest usefulness to the people of Pennsylvania. As passed by the House, the Payne bill contained tariff reductions which Pennsylvania manufacturers insisted would prove

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ruinous to the interests of labor and capital of the State. These reductions ranged from 10 to 50 per cent from rates of the Dingley law and included nearly every manufactured article of which Pennsylvania was a large producer. Senator PENROSE knew what sort of tariff revision the Keystone State was willing to accept, and as a member of the Finance Committee, to which body he had been recently promoted, he opposed the sweeping reductions adopted by the House. When the bill passed the Senate it provided duties pronounced by Pennsylvania manufacturers adequate protection of the State's industries. As a member of the conference committee he successfully defended the increased rates. For the service he rendered Pennsylvania in connection with the Payne-Aldrich bill, Senator PENROSE was warmly commended by the people and press.

A holiday called "Penrose Day" was declared by the manufacturing districts of Philadelphia. Senator PENROSE spent the day in going around from mill to mill observing wheels of industry in motion. Attended by a party of manufacturers, he visited workrooms, shook hands with employees, and was greeted on all sides with enthusiasm born of returned prosperity both to manufacturer and wage earner.

It was Penrose Day even beyond the expectations of those who planned it. The mill district bedecked itself in the most brilliant array for the event. Flags and ensigns flew from every staff. Thousands of busy workers, both men and women, left their looms to greet and listen to the Senator as he went from place to place.

As a fitting culmination of the day, Senator PENROSE was a guest of honor at a brilliant banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford, when manufacturers of Philadelphia, representing millions of invested capital, gathered together to praise the man who, more than any other, they said, was responsible for the protection given Pennsylvania in the Payne-Aldrich Act.

A more striking testimonial has never been accorded a public official in Pennsylvania. His part in making the tariff bill that had brought a return of prosperity was the

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controlling thought in the minds of all those at the dinner as they cheered him and praised him in speeches. From the moment he made his appearance at the banquet hall until he concluded his address there was almost continuous cheering for him. More than a thousand men representative of the industrial and business element of Pennsylvania were there to testify by their presence that they owed a debt of gratitude to the guest of the evening.

At the speakers' table were Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania; and John E. Reyburn, mayor of Philadelphia; Nathan B. Folwell, president of the Manufacturers' Club—who presided—and all Philadelphia Members of the House at Washington.

Two years later Senator PENROSE led the protection forces in the Senate against proposed low-tariff legislation. The Payne-Aldrich Act had been bitterly attacked by certain western Senators and Representatives and other public speakers who used it as an issue in the congressional campaign of that year. Senator Aldrich had just retired from the Senate and Mr. PENROSE had been made chairman of the Committee on Finance. Bills reducing the duties on iron and steel, cotton, woolen, chemical, and, in fact, every schedule of the Payne Act affecting the industries of Pennsylvania were referred to that committee. To prevent passage of these bills, the Republicans in the Senate were compelled to meet the opposition of the solid Democratic strength in that body and those low-tariff Republican Senators who were vigorously attacking President Taft because of his action in signing the Payne bill.

Senator PENROSE at once assumed an aggressive and determined attitude toward the proposed legislation. To prevent hasty action by the Senate and to afford representatives of the manufacturers an opportunity to submit arguments in opposition to it he arranged for a series of hearings before the Finance Committee. Those hearings afforded ample opportunity to emphasize the injury to American industries that would result from the enactment of low-tariff bills. They continued through a period of several months.

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Manufacturers sent to Washington delegations who submitted facts bearing upon every phase of the industrial situation in this country. The hearings were more exhaustive and illuminating than any other series of hearings ever held by the Finance Committee. Through skillful questioning by Senator PENROSE it was shown that proposed legislation would result in widespread business depression. Representatives of each industry affected declared that if the proposed reductions in duties became effective, they would be compelled to curtail production and as a result hundreds of thousands of workmen would be thrown out of employment.

Senator PENROSE was strongly supported by other Republicans of the Committee on Finance in his determination to prevent the low-tariff measures from being enacted into law. At his instance nearly all of them were rejected by the Republican majority of that body. Senator PENROSE reported them adversely to the Senate and in many effective and forceful speeches defended the protective-tariff principle. The opposition, however, was too strong and the combination of low-tariff Republicans and Democrats forced some of the bills through.

When they reached the White House President Taft held many conferences with leaders of the Republican majority in Congress. At these conferences Senator PENROSE was consulted by the President regarding every measure before him. Mr. PENROSE earnestly urged the President to veto them and return them to Congress with messages which would present a vigorous defense of the protective principle. This the President did.

When the Democrats entered upon control of the Senate the committees were reorganized; Senator PENROSE was succeeded as chairman of the Finance Committee by a Democratic Senator who was in harmony with the tariff policy of the Democratic Party. The enactment of the Underwood tariff bill, which Senator PENROSE vigorously opposed, followed.

In the debate on a war revenue bill, in a notable speech in the Senate, Mr. PENROSE predicted that with the return of peace the protective system would be restored.

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“I do not at this time—because the occasion would not be proper—go into an argument in favor of the protective tariff”—

He said—

“In my opinion, the time will come sooner or later, with the close of the war, when a protective tariff will be more than ever necessary to the people of the United States. With the close of the military war the industrial contest will be resumed.

“We are at war. Revenue must be provided; the American Government has never hesitated to raise revenue by direct taxes and loans when required during a war, and the people will pay them cheerfully so long as they are uniform, equitable, and logical. When the war is over, the whole tax system of the country will, of course, be revised.

“The several emergency laws will have to be repealed and the good that is in them retained, with such additions as experience has demonstrated are required. When the time comes my hope is that a fiscal system will be enacted providing for the requirements of the Government by duties on imports based on adequate protective lines, the usual revenue from excise taxes, and such moderate direct taxes as the Government may require to carry on the heavy burdens which will be ours for a considerable period after peace is declared.”

The selection of Senator PENROSE as head of the Finance Committee was a notable mark of distinction. No man has held the chairmanship of that committee who has not been accounted by his colleagues fully qualified for leadership. The Senate does not allow anything to take the place of experience and ability, and it does not recognize anybody as a leader until he has been tested for years in the Senate itself. Since the Civil War only nine men have directed this committee's deliberations—William P. Fessenden, of Maine; John Sherman, of Ohio; Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Daniel F. Voorhees, of Indiana; Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Senator Simmons, of North Carolina; and

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Senator McCumber. Senator Morrill held the chairmanship longer than any other—17 years—and was succeeded by Senator Aldrich, who retained it until he retired from public life.

Records of the Senate show that for at least 70 years, despite Pennsylvania's vast industrial interests and the fact that the State to a greater degree than any other is affected by tariff legislation, Senator PENROSE is not only the one Pennsylvanian who has held the chairmanship but he is the only Republican Senator from the State who has been a member of the committee.

The Americanism of Senator PENROSE was a source of pride to Pennsylvania. As a private citizen and official of the Government he placed America first in our relations with foreign governments, and when the national honor even remotely appeared as an issue he demanded its vindication without equivocation or concession. He resolutely denounced indecision in dealing with foreign questions when such a policy compromised the national respect and threatened the national security. As a Senator his attitude toward disloyalty was distinct and emphatic. He assailed it as an evil that must be boldly met and destroyed and proposed measures to this end. His service as a Senator throughout was marked by a broad and unhesitating loyalty to American ideals and American traditions.

Senator PENROSE's Americanism was of a substantial and practical character, directed at the fundamentals of patriotism. He resorted to none of the arts of the soap-box orator; in his public utterances were no bombastic deliverances; he made no blatant appeal to the mob; he was no jingo.

The determined and aggressive attitude of Senator PENROSE in demanding protection for the rights of American citizens in Mexico forms a striking chapter in our dealing with that bandit-ruled country. That the Wilson administration finally abandoned its policy of indecision, known as "watchful waiting," and sent soldiers to the Mexican border was due largely to the



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vigorous criticisms of PENROSE and other Republican Senators, speeches which attracted the attention of the people to a situation involving the dignity and honor of the Nation. But one question had been presented by the Mexican revolution, so far as this country was concerned, PENROSE asserted, and it was:

“ Shall the lives and property of the American citizens in Mexico be protected? ”

This position he ably defended on the floor of the Senate and in addresses he delivered elsewhere.

Senator PENROSE made his influence felt in seven national conventions of the Republican Party for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. He was five times chosen a delegate to represent Pennsylvania, three times from the second congressional district, and twice a delegate at large under the direct primary system. At four of these conventions he was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and always his judgment carried weight in the selection of the candidates and in the construction of the platforms. The representative on the national committee of the foremost Republican Commonwealth, he occupied an official position of prominence in the management of four campaigns for the Presidency.

His supremacy as a party leader he maintained to the end. In 1920 his leadership commanded a notable mark of approval, a vote of confidence that is without a parallel in the politics of Pennsylvania. At the primaries he was the successful candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, for delegate at large to the national convention, and for reelection to the national committee, the last-named place to be filled by the Republican State committee chosen on the same ballot.

My personal relations with Senator PENROSE were most cordial and extended through a long period of years. I first was associated with him in politics in 1897, and from that time on I was an active member of the organization of which he was the directing head. Never having held public office, the suggestion that I become a candidate for

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Congress came from Senator PENROSE, with the result that in 1916 I was elected to this body.

In various campaigns I accompanied the Senator on speaking trips throughout Pennsylvania which gave me an opportunity to enjoy his keen sense of humor as well as to admire his sterling party loyalty and his wonderful genius for organization. The place he occupied in public affairs in Pennsylvania never will be filled.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania. In passing, I might say I was also very friendly with Senator KNOX for over 20 years. I have heard a reference to the sturdy Scotch-Irish descent of Senator CROW. Why, it is not surprising to me. We call them Scotch-Irish even after they have been living in Ireland for 700 years. The Crows have been at least that long in that section of Ireland where I was born, and on a clear day you could look out from the top of the hills and there behold where the forbears of seven Presidents of this great Nation were born. KNOX was certainly Irish, and the family belonged there for several generations. Senator Oliver belonged in the same section, 6 or 8 miles apart. So I could go on and eulogize KNOX, but he requires no eulogy at my hands or the hands of any other good American citizen. CROW was a close loyal personal friend of mine. I know of few men who were so strong in an avowed purpose as Senator CROW. It was really unfortunate—while we must bow to the will of God—that CROW was not spared a few years to his native State and to this Nation, because he would have become a marvelous man.

**Address by Representative Shreve**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: It was my very great privilege and pleasure to have been intimately associated in a political way with the three distinguished United States Senators whose memory we are here to honor to-day. I may say I was in the Pennsylvania Legislature when Senator PENROSE was its recognized leader and during a time when he was particularly interested in the affairs of the great State of Pennsylvania. Naturally we were closely associated, and during all my experience and association with him I found him always seeking the best interests of the State, working out those great problems that have made Pennsylvania one of the foremost States in the Union. He was a lover not only of the United States of America but a particular lover of his own great State; so it was a pleasure during those years, after working with him in the State legislature, to work with him after I came to Congress.

I had the honor and pleasure of voting for the Senator before the uniform primary law was passed. I also had the honor and the pleasure of voting for PHILANDER C. KNOX, Senator from Pennsylvania. I wish particularly this afternoon to say just a few words about Senator KNOX, because he came from western Pennsylvania, my own part of the State.

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But before doing so I want to say a word about Senator CROW, whom I knew so well and intimately for many years. He was in the senate of Pennsylvania during all the time I was a member of the legislature, and frequently we worked on commissions, he on one side and I on the other, and I learned to know the sterling worth and that intensity and honesty of purpose that made him the great leader that he was. It was a pleasure to be associated with the Senator, and I shall never forget the very many pleasant days we spent together. His passing was a source of great regret to all of us.

The Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX was truly a product of western Pennsylvania. Born in Brownsville, a graduate of Pennsylvania universities and colleges, admitted to the bar and practiced law in Pittsburgh, we of western Pennsylvania have a right to be proud of the distinguished career of one of our number.

PHILANDER C. KNOX ranked high among the men who have contributed to the greatness and unparalleled prosperity of the Keystone State.

The late Senator also wrote his name high on the scroll of fame not only in his own country but in the countries with whose affairs he had such an extended acquaintance while Attorney General and Secretary of State under two administrations.

His great ability as a lawyer attracted the attention of the country and he was called to be Attorney General in Roosevelt's Cabinet. After serving conspicuously in this capacity he was elected to

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the Senate, but later on was again called back to the Cabinet as Secretary of State under Taft.

It was as Secretary of State that the Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX attained his greatest achievements. His keen knowledge of world affairs and the training he had received during his years of public service eminently fitted him for this high position.

Through his efforts a plan for departmental organization was put into effect, and newly created divisions and offices were by law made specific and permanent as part of the general organization.

The Department of State took upon itself new forms of modern business methods. Under his administration there was created the Division of Latin American Affairs, Far Eastern Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, and Western European Affairs, all of them continuing up to the present time, and the Department of Commerce has established within its service the same divisions, so that at all times there is close cooperation and coordination between the two services.

The creation of these divisions has given the departmental establishment an opportunity for careful attention to increased and increasing friendly relations between the friendly countries, and the correlation between these energies has evolved a complete organization for the development of commercial interests, the results of which have been far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Secretary KNOX felt that the Department of State and the whole working of our foreign-service establishment should be utterly outside the sphere

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of partisan politics if our foreign affairs are to progress for the highest benefit of the whole Nation.

The successful operation of these departments affects the people of all occupations and all political faith in every part of the country.

After serving out his term as Secretary of State, the Secretary returned to the Senate, where he again became one of the foremost leaders. He was always genial, affable, and approachable, and expressed the keenest interest in the wishes of his many constituents.

His services will long be remembered and have placed him on the highest pinnacle among statesmen of the State and Nation.

The Nation could ill afford to lose him, but an all-wise Providence ruled that he should be taken at the height of his great activities and achievements, and the Nation mourns his loss to-day.

**Address by Representative Kendall**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: Pennsylvania, the great Keystone State, has, within the brief span of one year, suffered a loss unparalleled in the history of the Nation, the loss by death of her three distinguished Senators, men endowed with unusual qualifications and renowned not only in their native State but in the Nation—PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, the intellectual giant, scholarly statesman, and lawyer of international fame; BOIES PENROSE, the superb leader and authority on finance, whose wonderful mind embraced the life of the great Commonwealth and made him the leader of leaders; and WILLIAM EVANS CROW, loving and beloved, brilliant, magnetic, and sympathetic, with an almost superhuman understanding of men and ability to influence their actions.

Both Senators KNOX and CROW were born in Fayette County, in the district which I have the honor to represent in Congress. Senator KNOX was born May 6, 1853, in Brownsville, and lived there until early manhood; Senator CROW was born in German Township March 10, 1870, and lived in Fayette County until his death at Chalk Hill on August 2, 1922.

The records and achievements of Senators PENROSE and KNOX will be related by others, and I shall confine my remarks to the "favorite son" of "old Fayette," WILLIAM EVANS CROW.

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Senator CROW was born on a farm and as a farmer boy had the personal touch and experience of farm life. He attended the country school, and later became a teacher, in which capacity he inspired his pupils with the same devotion with which he later enthused all who came within his range. He became a successful journalist, a lawyer, and at the age of 28 was elected district attorney of Fayette County. At the age of 25 he was political leader in his county and moved onward and upward, becoming chairman of the Fayette County Republican committee, Republican State chairman, State senator, successive reelection keeping him in the State senate as its matchless leader until, upon the death of Senator KNOX, he was appointed by Gov. William C. Sproul to fill the vacancy from Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

He was a masterful politician, and for the field which he had chosen he had temperament, ability, and poise unexcelled. Few men in public life were endowed with such lovable and commanding personality, and had he lived he would have reached the pinnacle in the Nation which he had attained in his beloved State.

Senator Crow's health began to fail about a year before his death, but with indomitable will he remained at his desk in the State senate at Harrisburg until the adjournment of the legislature in 1921, when he went into seclusion in his mountain home. He battled with illness, and for a time it seemed as though he would conquer; and while he



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was scarcely able to come to Washington to be inducted into his high office he made the trip and with undaunted courage appeared on the floor of the United States Senate, where on October 24, 1921, he took the oath of office as junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania. On that occasion the Bar Association of Fayette County, members of the senate and legislature of the State, and hundreds of other admiring friends accompanied their "Fayette County boy" to the Nation's Capital to see him realize the ambition of his life. They hoped he could win the battle with the dread malady with which he was stricken; alas, this was not to be. Death had singled him for its own. And when he found that he was beyond human skill and realized that he was fighting a losing battle he asked that he be taken to his beloved mountain home at Chalk Hill, where, surrounded by the beauties of nature, he had spent his happiest days in the companionship of his noble wife and three manly boys. Love for one's family is the most sublime attribute of life, and Senator CROW's devotion to his wife and children portrayed the sweetest characteristic of his great intellect.

While Senator CROW was at his mountain home it was the Mecca for hosts of admiring friends—rich and poor, black and white, men, women, and children. They all loved him, not for his great achievements but because he was "BILL" CROW, their friend.

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When President and Mrs. Harding drove over the old National Pike on their way to their old home at Marion they found time to call to extend to the stricken Senator their heartfelt prayers for his recovery and their sincere hope that he might take his place in the Senate and aid in the great constructive legislation to be enacted. With the President and Mrs. Harding were the Governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. William C. Sproul, General Pershing, and General Sawyer, all eager to show their friendship and love for the stricken friend.

On August 2, 1922, the angel of death paid a visit to that mountain home and the great soul of WILLIAM EVANS CROW passed into the light of the eternal morn.

Senator CROW was buried on a beautiful day in August and never in the history of Fayette County was there such an outpouring of sorrowing friends. The streets were lined with people from all sections of the county—by proclamation of the mayor of Uniontown all business places were closed, and all branches of the city government paused to pay tribute to the first citizen of that town. Amid the tolling of the bells and the sobs of the multitude all that was mortal of WILLIAM EVANS CROW was laid to rest in the little cemetery at the end of the town.

As I stood at the open grave and looked into the saddened faces of the countless friends I realized there could be no higher eulogy of man than that the humblest pay him tribute in tears, and my mind could but revert to the immortal ode of

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the great Tennyson on the death of the Duke of Wellington :

On God and godlike men we built our trust.  
Hush, the dead march wails in the people's ears;  
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears;  
The black earth yawns; the mortal disappears;  
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust;  
He is gone who seemed so great—  
Gone; but nothing can bereave him  
Of the force he made his own  
Being here, and we believe him  
Something far advanced in state,  
And that he wears a truer crown  
Than any wreath that man can weave him.  
Speak no more of his renown,  
Lay your earthly fancies down,  
And in the vast cathedral leave him.  
God accept him, Christ receive him.

**Address by Representative Robertson**  
*Of Oklahoma*

MR. SPEAKER: There is not one of us but who, looking back, may remember one of those days, marked with a white stone, that stands out vividly from other days of that time. Such a day was my introduction to Fayette County. At the Summit Hotel I was waked by the matin songs of the birds. From my window I looked out over clouds of mist, which, like the gossamer veil of a lovely bride, enhanced rather than concealed the beauty of mountain, forest, and valley.

I felt myself honored, indeed, to have been chosen to make a Memorial Day address at Uniontown. In Fayette County, where the struggle for the foundation of our great America began with the colonial wars, its history is written above the resting places of those who fought its battles. Some of these inscriptions are well-nigh obliterated by the storms of more than a century. Hundreds of newly carved names are those of Fayette County's sons who fought no less valiantly to maintain the Government that their gallant forbears had founded.

I seem to see before me again the long procession of marching men in uniform—men of three wars. Men of the sixties, unable to conceal a certain jealous pride of preferment because it was for their comrades the day was first set aside, and if gray and bent, as they were—cars were provided

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for them in procession—it was an acknowledgment on their part of a right of precedence rather than a consideration of physical weakness. The World War men, who at the city square earlier in the day had conducted their own exercises and had afterwards served the other veterans with army fare at their beautiful Legion Home, followed, marching many hundred strong, with hosts of little children, flower laden and each carrying an American flag—blood-bought emblem of our “Land of Liberty,” of which their chorus swelled in words of patriotic song.

Could there be greater inspiration for a patriotic life than to have been reared amid such surroundings and among a people of such loyalty to American ideals?

It was here at his Uniontown home that I met WILLIAM EVANS CROW, upon whose bier I have come to-day to lay one little flower of remembrance. I had, of course, known of him vaguely as one of the giant leaders of the political organization which functioned irresistibly in the Keystone State, and wished I might meet one of such power among his fellow men. Having heard that strict rest was enjoined by physicians, who made him a prisoner in his room, I was indeed gratified to be met by Mrs. Crow, who insisted that it was the desire of her husband as well as herself that I become their guest.

What an ideal home it was to which I was thus welcomed—comfortable, livable, and unpretentious. A home where you found a well-worn Bible

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in sight and where the most prized ornaments were portraits of their sons in uniform.

I was allowed to see Mr. CROW, who was interested in me as representing a new element in political life—that of the conservative woman who had not striven for a place in politics—and knowing there were in Pennsylvania thousands of my type there was a great temptation to both of us for a discussion which his weakness did not allow.

So his devoted wife took me away from the cheery upper room where the May sunshine streamed in and the scent of lilacs came through the open windows.

There was an inspiration I shall never forget in the encouraging, interested words of this giant battling for life. He knew that he had been sorely wounded in his stern fight for the ideals he had made his goal, but he was not disheartened.

The domestic life of that home as I saw it was one of that sacred mutual devotion which it is not for me, even with the deepest reverence, to try to tell you. To me it seemed the perfection of human love and companionship.

I saw him only once again. A day when I availed myself of a privilege I felt a natural timidity in exercising, and went upon the floor of the Senate to see him take his oath of office—the first woman to have thus congratulated a Senator.

Surrounded as he was by eager colleagues and friends, when he saw me waiting there was an immediate smile of recognition and a warm hand-clasp. I felt the new element in politics would have a good friend in him.

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While it seems tragic beyond all expression that just at the moment of ambition's realization the sun should suddenly drop from its zenith, we can but admit that there is a sublimity in such a cloudless departure.

Love is the greatest gift ever bestowed upon frail humanity. This he had in fullest measure, and in its joy he went happily home to that Father's house where many mansions are.

**Address by Representative Sernerd**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: We are gathered here to-day in solemn contemplation for the purpose of paying a human tribute to those distinguished sons of Pennsylvania who have answered the last call. Of one of these I shall humbly speak.

To Pennsylvanians the name of BOIES PENROSE will always arouse a feeling of genuine regard. His intimate knowledge of her people and their traditions, together with his thorough understanding of their economic problems, made him a dominating character. For more than 30 years he was identified in molding and advancing the legislation which attended the marvelous growth and development of our State. Endowed with a rare intellect, which absorbed all of the exceptional advantages that a cultured home could give, he attended Harvard College as a youth, where his natural qualities soon ripened into commanding scholarship. Few young men were ever better equipped to battle the trials of life than he—possessor of a wonderful physique and an engaging personality and backed up by the prestige of a wealthy and distinguished family. He knew none of the hard and perplexing struggles that confronted most of our successful men in their youth. He craved a different ambition than those who were reared and educated as he was, for even in his college days he was found pursuing the study



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of politics. To him Martin Van Buren was a most absorbing and fascinating personality. It was but natural that soon after he completed his education he should turn to politics as a career.

Within four years after his graduation from Harvard College he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He entered that body full of vigor and self-confidence, and immediately attracted the attention of his colleagues by his forcefulness in debate and the calm and adroit manner in which he met attack. Strange as it may appear, he began his political career with reform ideas. So thoroughly was he imbued with these conceptions that he, in conjunction with his law partner, Edward P. Allinson, wrote a volume on municipal government advocating the principles of reform. It is a remarkable work, giving an exhaustive historical treatise of city governments in this country. It reveals a thorough knowledge of the grave and difficult problems that then confronted our municipalities. He strongly urged reforms, but within party lines. Through the publication of his work he acquired great publicity, which immediately placed him in the forefront as a student and an authority on municipal governments, which naturally greatly enhanced his political prestige. After a single term in the lower branch of the general assembly he was elected a State senator, to which position he was successively reelected three times. This gave him a wonderful opportunity to develop his natural talents, and his keen knowledge of the essentials of government intimately brought him in contact with the

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great political problems in the concrete. He gave them exhaustive study and zealously fought for those legislative measures which he believed were for the welfare of the State. His career in the senate of Pennsylvania is a most brilliant one, for his activities during those 10 years were not dominated as the politician but as the student of legislation. His advocacy of a measure was not actuated by political motives, but, on the contrary, based solely on their social and economic effect on the State. His legislative inquiries and the measures he championed revealed a remarkable knowledge of the institutions of his State.

Continually pursuing the quest for a greater intimacy, he embraced in his personal sphere of influence every one of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania. He knew their characteristics, their problems, resources, and leading citizens. Just as he got to know the people of his State, so they came to know and trust him. He possessed an unusual capacity for work, and it appeared that the greater the burden the happier and more responsive he became. It was but natural, then, that he should become the leader in the senate, for his capacity and successful qualities of leadership crystallized public confidence in him and the people everywhere sought his counsel and aid in furthering their legislative enactments.

During the entire period that he served in the State legislature he was looked upon as the enlightened student and expounder of public questions. His frank and incisive views upon legislation either gave it life and assurance of being

enacted into law or else he disclosed their fallacies, which invariably caused them to die through the weight of their own weaknesses.

Throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania there were many growing and prosperous towns which constantly required legislation to insure their continued progress and prosperity. His great knowledge of municipal government made these municipalities the happy beneficiaries of his wisdom and forethought, for he enthusiastically fostered the legislation which enabled them to enjoy the many advantages that local self-government brought them. It is a rare tribute to his integrity and high sense of public duty that no one ever questioned the wisdom or sincerity of his motives in any cause which he championed before the legislature of our State. His achievements were many, and the citizens of Pennsylvania took a keen pride in his brilliant career. With each succeeding year he grew in stature and public esteem, so that it was but natural that thousands of the influential citizens of his native city should insist upon his running for mayor of Philadelphia.

At that time the political destinies of the City of Brotherly Love were dominated by David Martin and Charles A. Porter, two resourceful and astute politicians who baffled the ambitious plans of PENROSE and his many friends, for they brought forward Charles F. Warwick as an opposing candidate, who after a spirited and intensely partisan contest defeated him for the nomination. While his defeat proved a very serious disappointment to many Philadelphians who had hoped to rescue

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their city from the sinister and baneful machinations of the municipal political bosses into whose grip their city government had fallen, nevertheless for his own political future it proved a most fortunate incident. The contest for mayor attracted nation-wide attention, and the result was anticipated with unusual interest. Instead of losing prestige by defeat, his political assets were greatly enhanced by the experience, for the many talents of the young State senator had been so successfully exploited that he became the romantic political hero of the State. His fascinating career appealed intensely to the young men of Pennsylvania, for he captured their imaginations and inspired their loyalty and admiration. Enjoying so eminent a position in the hearts of Pennsylvanians at the youthful age of 35, his political ascendancy was assured.

For many years the political organizations of Pennsylvania were controlled by the two United States Senators, J. Donald Cameron and Matthew Stanley Quay. Their supremacy was frequently and bitterly contested, and the politics of the State were in constant turmoil. Many scars had been inflicted, and there were able and clever politicians who nursed continuous warfare and kept the political wounds from healing. Matthew Stanley Quay was then the recognized leader and, as the senatorial term of J. Donald Cameron drew to a close, he cast about his discerning eyes and found in BOIES PENROSE a colleague of his choice. He recognized only too well that to insure his own leadership he must choose wisely. Naturally he

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gave the great popularity of the young senator due recognition, for he realized that the seat of Senator Cameron would be bitterly contested.

How carefully he had reckoned—for the opposition selected John Wanamaker, Postmaster General in the Harrison administration, as its choice. Here was a formidable foe, a man whose name was a household word in every family in Pennsylvania, and whose splendid administration as a Cabinet official challenged the support of the business men of the State. It proved a remarkable political battle. Here were two rare and exceptional men arrayed against each other. The one a young, brilliant, and successful leader, whose worth as a legislator was recognized by everyone in the State, and the other the greatest merchant in America, whose life story gripped every youth and who had won the plaudits of the mercantile world. Nevertheless the virile and spectacular leadership of BOIES PENROSE so completely captivated the young men of Pennsylvania that they triumphantly brought about his election as United States Senator. What a remarkable achievement, to attain the toga of a United States Senator of one of the greatest States of the Union at the unusual age of 37. That goal, however, was only reached through the exercise of high political ideals and abnormal passion for public service. With him there was no compromise with time when public duty beckoned. His scholarly attainments and practical insight into domestic problems as they affected the general welfare of the State made his judgment unerring. The great

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experience he acquired as a legislator of his Commonwealth gave him a superb equipment for the larger problems which awaited him.

I shall not speak of his subsequent career, for I shall defer that to other colleagues who have had the pleasure of serving with him in the United States Congress for a much longer period than has been my privilege. I wish to emphasize the fact, however, that he never lost grip upon the legislation of his State. Every problem challenged his attention, and he liberally gave of his wisdom and support. The people of Pennsylvania truly understood and appreciated his remarkable services, for they showed their gratitude by their generous confidence in electing him to the United States Senate for five successive terms. No man can enjoy a greater tribute than this honor, as bestowed upon him by the citizens of his native State.

Mr. Crago assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Focht].

**Address by Representative Focht**  
*Of Pennsylvania*

Mr. SPEAKER: In attempting to express an estimate of the unselfish purposes and lofty ideals of the men we mourn to-day we can not help but feel our weakness in the presence of the memory of these great outstanding figures who so long labored for Pennsylvania in the wide field of local endeavor and of American statesmanship—Senators PENROSE, KNOX, and CROW.

Senator PENROSE was trained in legislative practice in that school where the rudiments are acquired to great advantage—the State legislature, house and senate. There was early evidence of his grasp of details and the understanding of men and as the shaper of vast national progressive projects, culminating in the attainment of a high place among his fellows and as counselor great and wise in guiding the destiny of the Nation.

There is pardonable pride in reverting to the vast energies of his State and its prodigious commercial expansion and production, and in linking this great man of mind and heart to the steps of immeasurable progress of Pennsylvania stretching over a period of more than 30 years. During that time, which marked a greater sweep of advancement than during any other period in the State's history, he was early a potent factor and latterly the masterful, dominating mind.

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For one of the greatest single divisions of government in the world—Pennsylvania—he helped shape an unmatched fiscal system which provides vast revenues without direct taxation.

During his leadership of the great dominant party there was written on the statute books more progressive laws than during the Commonwealth's entire previous history. From the mighty fund collected from the corporations the public-school system was given new impetus, with free school books for all children and compulsory education a requirement. The agricultural department was established, State police organized to guard every section, compensation in abundance for every injured workman, first aid and revised laws providing safeguards for those engaged in the vast mining industry, with millions for colleges and institutions for the weak and helpless, and a wider scope of rights and protection for women than prevailed in any State having woman suffrage 20 years before the vote was given in Pennsylvania.

It was great honor, indeed, to represent the State of Franklin and Muhlenburg, the State that was the Nation's birthplace and its cradle. Stephen Girard and Robert Morris, Rittenhouse, Fulton, Mad Anthony Wayne, Priestly, and Trumbull are outstanding figures who furnished inspiration for this youth; then Meade, Hancock, Reynolds, and Gregg, John Bannister Gibson, Andrew G. Curtin, John Wanamaker, and Russell Conwell. From the Declaration of Independence to Valley Forge, the Brandywine, and the slopes of Gettysburg we have



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everything in patriotic sacrifice and scientific, scholastic, and philanthropic accomplishment.

And it was this illustrious patriotic example, this vast energy and scientific attainment and philanthropy applied for the welfare of man, that inspired Senator PENROSE when a boy and pointed him the way of duty and where promise was resplendent and the reward of achievement made certain.

Senator PENROSE was a statesman and philosopher, yet a pure democrat in his contact with men. While vast and overshadowing were often his engagements, he could become deeply interested in the details of the smallest concerns for others, and it was in countless instances that he extended the hand of helpfulness to the afflicted and brought rejoicing to many who otherwise would have despaired of relief. There was an intensity and sacredness about his devotion to the performance of every detail relating to the discharge of his duties, and that nothing might be overlooked he employed many skilled assistants and the ablest secretaries obtainable, three masters of detail long in this trusted, confidential association being Col. Wesley R. Andrews, Mr. W. Harry Baker, and Mr. Leighton Taylor.

And after all, it is faithfulness in the performance of duty that entitles a man to the fair-and-square estimate of his merits and the gratitude of those whom he served.

Thus the keystone of the arch of the Republic Senator PENROSE represented in the world's greatest forum, and there among peerless men, many

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of them the Nation's most brilliant, he spent a quarter of a century the peer of any, and died while their leader in shaping the great tariff bill which bears his name and that of his beloved friend, Joseph Fordney.

It was in this very Hall, on February 27, 1882, that James G. Blaine, in paying tribute to the martyred President, James A. Garfield, said in part:

Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He begged to be taken to the sea, and gently and silently the love of the great people bore the pale sufferer to the healing of the boundless waters of the deep. He looked out wistfully on the ocean's changing wonders, on its far sails, whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves, rolling ashore to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on the farther shore and felt already on his wasted brow the breath of eternal morning.

Nothing in the life of Senator PENROSE was so profoundly heroic as his resignation to the inevitable, which he faced with unwavering courage. That end he knew had been decreed and that the hours for earth were fast passing; then, like the martyred Garfield, this giant among men repaired to a place of rest in the Capital City which overlooked the center of the Nation's Government, yet secluded. Just before him stood a fringe of green-belted forest, and beyond the masterpieces of architecture set against the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the Capitol, and in the distance the hills of Maryland; to the south, and in full view, the majestic and historic Potomac.

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To Senator PENROSE this all offered charm and enchantment, even though he contemplated the early drawing of the curtain that was to reveal the shores of eternal day.

From this sunlit resting place he could see every part of the city, and a flood of happy memories must often have swept through his mind as he contemplated the scene spread before him. His was a great, profound mind, and clear must have been his conception of what he was approaching with such rare fortitude. No complaint was ever heard from him. His was the suffering of the Spartan. Only a few days before the soul took its flight my colleague, Congressman Henry W. Watson, and I, both of us close friends of Senator PENROSE from early life, were his guests at his apartments, and a more gracious host never welcomed friends than did Senator PENROSE on that evening. Detesting ostentation, he held in contempt vain conceit, and freely, in a spirit of mirth, characterized the snob and buffoon. To him life was serious, and yet no man more greatly enjoyed the human viewpoint or could more quickly or sharply rebuke the unreal and the counterfeit.

Thus, brave and great and useful in life, he did not shrink when the pale messenger approached his bedside but answered the summons as those who knew him best expected. He passed into the shadows without ceremony or circumstance, and thus, in the last act, as during his entire life, there was expressed his aversion for anything suggesting the spectacular.

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## MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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The Nation loses a statesman and trained servant and a faithful official, while his party is bereft of an unbeaten leader whose wise counsel will long be missed.

His friends to-day mourn a companion and counselor, whose acts of kindness and love and unselfish helpfulness will be cherished and remain ineffaceable through every cycle of time.

Before retiring from the floor, I feel that on account of my long personal acquaintance with and my high admiration for the public services of Senator KNOX and Senator CROW and also of the opportunity I had of association with Mr. Connell, as well as with his father, I should like to say a few words about each of these distinguished gentlemen.

While I have not read every speech delivered by Senator KNOX, or every opinion given by him, or every one of his decisions when he was Secretary of State, it is my opinion that his address at Gettysburg in 1911 is the briefest, yet the most profound, exposition of the causes of the Civil War and of the hope for future liberty and the perpetuation of this Union that I have read anywhere. Further, his address in the Senate on the question of the League of Nations, the shortest address delivered on the subject, covered the case entirely in no more than three pages of the ordinary size in which we send out our speeches. I believe what he said there, in its brevity and clarity and tremendous power and understandability, his explanation that it meant an association and affiliation for war purposes with Europe, had as much to do with the

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## SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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rejection of that intolerable League of Nations as any other deliverance or all the other deliverances combined on the subject. In the light of all that I have known and read of the speeches and decisions of men of power and genius and statesmanship in this Republic, these two utterances meet two situations more clearly than all the other things I have read on these two questions.

As has been said in admiration and pride, Senator CROW was a product of the evolution of the politics of Pennsylvania. I have briefly enumerated a few of the accomplishments of the great leader of the dominant party in Pennsylvania and the progressive measures which he assisted in enacting into law. He was one of the most abused and maligned men in America until he died, and now come the encomiums even of those who attacked him most bitterly.

So Senator CROW was a man of most benevolent impulses. As his dear friend, Mr. Kendall, and another friend, Colonel Crago, have said, he was of a temperament which reflected the one great method of accomplishing results in American politics, namely, that no man can have his way entirely and in full, on the assumption that any man can be infallible, nor has he the right to presume that he is always and entirely right. Hence Senator CROW, with broad vision, with real statesmanship, met his political enemies halfway, and as a result we have had splendid concord in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania. We had the opportunity to assist in advancing him and are proud

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

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to-day to refer to his memory as one of the brightest and most honorable careers in the history of our party in Pennsylvania in recent years.

Mr. Focht again took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken may have permission to extend their remarks in the Record, and that those who have not spoken may have five days in which to insert in the Record remarks concerning the Members whom we have remembered to-day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken may have the privilege of extending their remarks in the Record, and that other Members may have five days in which to print remarks in memory of the deceased Members. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 19, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

















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